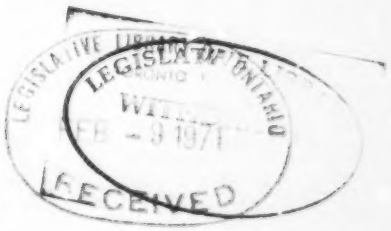
QUÉBEC

GOUVERNEMENT DU QUÉBEC



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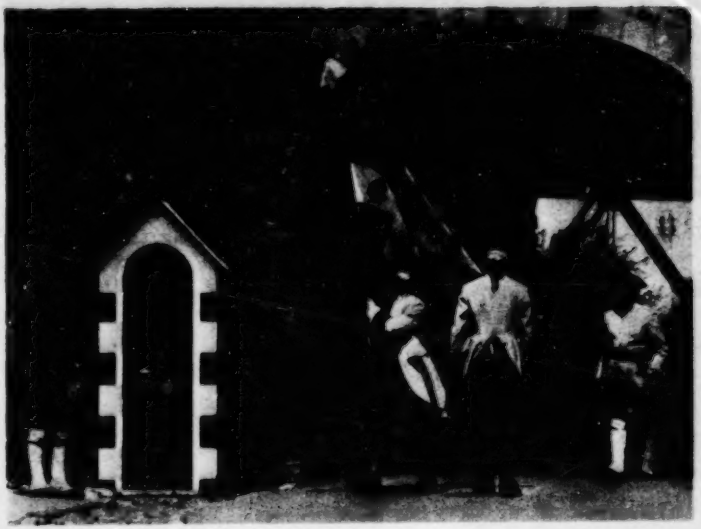


History

Some day intensive archeological work will surely dispel some of the mystery still surrounding prehistoric Québec. We do know, however, that Eskimos and Indians began to dwell on Québec soil several thousands of years before Christ. We have no certain knowledge about their origin or how they came here. Real history, with whose continuity and texture we are truly familiar, begins in 1534.

A French colonial status lasted from the founding of Québec, in 1608, to the Treaty of Paris, in 1763. It was marked by five wars against the English and two against the Iroquois. A British colonial regime followed,

occasioning major difficulties for French life which little by little succeeded in mastering them. In spite of the efforts made in 1774, 1791 and 1840, a full-fledged constitution did not make its appearance until 1867 Originally, this was a federation of four states, including Québec, to which six others were later to be added. Such was Canada of the last hundred years. Especially in recent years the use to which Canada has put its federal system has been the object of criticism whose virulence varied with the opinions of the critics. The 1867 Constitution is under attack and we do not yet know what will become of it. On the official level, Québec is asking at the very least for constitutional revision.

Some Dates

Below, in chronological order, are some of the landmarks in Québec's history.

1534: Jacques Cartier landed at Gaspé and took possession of the land in the name of the King of France.

1535: Cartier's second voyage to the New World; he sailed up the Saint Lawrence to the Indian village of Stadacona on the site of Québec City. He named the new country "Canada" believing that the Indian word "kannata" (meaning a collection of small villages) was its proper name.

1608: Samuel de Champlain founded Québec, the first permanent European settlement in Canada.

1616: Québec's first schools opened in Tadoussac, and on the present site of the city of Trois-Rivières.

1621: Birth, death and marriage records were registered for the first time. Today, Canada is the only country in the world where records of all births for over three centuries have been preserved.

1639: Les Religieuses Hospitalières opened Canada's first hospital, l'Hôtel Dieu, in Québec.

1642: Maisonneuve founded Ville-Marie, which later took the name of Montréal.

1668: The Québec Seminary, Canada's first institution for secondary education, was founded by Bishop Laval. In 1852, the Seminary fathered Laval University.

1734: The first road was built between Montréal and Québec.

1737: The first metallurgical industry in what is now Canada and the United States erected its smelters near Trois-Rivières. Fifteen years later, Les Forges du Saint-Maurice employed 120 people.

1750: A textile industry specializing in homespun woolens was established in Québec. Later, English and Scottish artisans would come to practice their craft and develop new weaves.

1763: Three years after Wolfe's victory over Montcalm, Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris.

1774: The Québec Act extended Québec's boundaries from Labrador to the Great Lakes, extending west to the Mississippi and south to the Ohio. A governor and council were instituted as administrators; the right of free worship was assured; and the colony was to be governed under British criminal law and French civil law. Québec still follows these two legal systems.

1791: A new constitution divided the colony into two provinces: Lower Canada, with Québec City as its capital, where the majority of the population was French, and Upper Canada, with York (now Toronto) as its capital, where the majority was British.

1792: First session of Lower Canada's first Legislature.

1803: Canada's first paper mill opened in Lachute producing writing and wrapping papers from rags.

1829: McGill University was opened in Montréal.

1836: Canada's first railway, running between Laprairie and Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, was inaugurated.

1837: High-handed government provoked an armed uprising led by Louis-Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada and W. L. MacKenzie in Upper Canada. The English authorities quickly put an end to the rebellion. In this same year, the first gas lights appeared on the streets of Montréal.

1841: A new constitutional union joined the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

1845: Birth of cotton textile industry in Sherbrooke.

1864: Conferences in Charlottetown and Québec paved the way for Confederation.

1867: Adoption of the British North America Act created Canada by

the federation of four existing provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec and Ontario.

1878: Laval University (see 1668) established a Montréal branch which attained some autonomy in 1889 and continued to develop until, in 1920, it received an official charter as the University of Montréal.

1907: Construction of the Québec bridge was started. It twice collapsed during construction and was finally completed in 1917.

1917: Women voted for the first time in federal elections. They were granted the right to vote in Québec in 1940.

1952: Canada's first television station went on the air in Montréal.

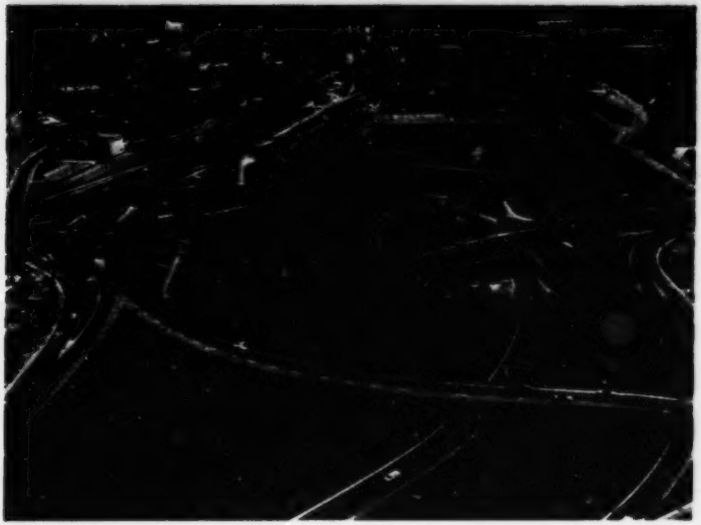
1954: Creation of the University of Sherbrooke.

1959: The Saint Lawrence Seaway was officially opened. It links the Atlantic with the Great Lakes.

1964: Creation of the Department of Education, under a responsible minister, replacing the old "Department of Education" under the Superintendent of Education, as recommended by the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education (Parent Commission), set up in 1961.

1967: From April 28 to October 27, the Universal and International Exhibition (Expo) made Montréal the crossroads of the world.

1968: The Legislative Council was abolished and the Legislative Assembly became the National Assembly. Thus, Québec, in its turn, rejected bicameralism.
The University of Québec was created on December 18.



Geography

A land of many attractions, Québec is the largest of the ten states in the Canadian federation and her population is second only to Ontario's.

Let us first give an indication of her size. In comparison with Europe, Québec could simultaneously contain Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Switzerland and the two Germanies. In relation to the North American continent, her total area is equivalent to the combined areas of the states of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California . . . and Texas.

Québec is situated north of 45° latitude and east of 79° 30′ longitude. Her coasts are washed by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the North Atlantic, James Bay and Hudson Bay.

LAND AND FRESHWATER AREAS IN CANADA
(in square miles)

Province or Territory	Land	Fresh Water	Total	% of Canadian Total
Newfoundland	41 164	2 195	43 359	1.1
Labrador (contested)	101 881	10 945	112 826	3.0
Prince Edward Island	2 184	—	2 184	0.1
Nova Scotia	20 402	1 023	21 425	0.6
New Brunswick	27 835	519	28 354	0.7
Quebec	**523 860**	**71 000**	**594 860**	**15.4**
Ontario	344 092	68 490	412 582	10.7
Manitoba	211 775	39 225	251 000	6.5
Saskatchewan	220 182	31 518	251 700	6.5
Alberta	248 800	6 485	255 285	6.6
British Columbia	359 279	6 976	366 255	9.5
Yukon	205 346	1 730	207 076	5.4
Northwest Territories	1 253 438	51 465	1 304 903	33.9
Canada	3 560 238	291 571	3 851 809	100.0

It will be noted in the preceding table that Labrador—112 826 square miles of territory—is not assigned to Québec or Newfoundland. This is because of a boundary question which is being contested more and more vigorously. According to a 1927 decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in London, Labrador belonged to Newfoundland, then a British colony. Numerous geographers and legal specialists, from Québec and elsewhere, maintain that the decision taken by the Law Lords has no more worth than the paper on which it is printed.

The demarcation of the boundary was submitted to a court of one of the parties to the litigation. The dispute involved natural resources under strictly provincial jurisdiction, and Québec had no representative. The dispute was based on the meaning of the word "coast" and the judges considered as being on the "coast of Labrador" lands located more than 400 miles from the Atlantic.

Topography

Québec includes three major geographic regions which are, from north to south, the Canadian Shield—so called because of its concave form—the Saint Lawrence Plain and the Appalachians.

The Canadian Shield extends from the far north to the Laurentians, the oldest mountain system on earth. The northern part is tundra. The soil, permanently frozen, allows no trees to grow: only a few dwarf birch, less than a foot high, and, especially, the lichen called "cariboo moss" can survive. South of the tundra lies the taiga, a northern forest at first very sparse, with stunted trees, then denser and more continuous. Still further south is the Laurentian plateau, the most productive forest zone.

The Saint Lawrence valley constitutes a zone of geological subsidence between the Shield and the Appalachians. Here are found Québec's most heavily populated areas and her best farm lands.

The Appalachian region is composed in general of plateaus, more or less undulating, and rising to higher mountain ranges. This region includes the Eastern Townships, the area south of the Saint Lawrence estuary and Gaspé.

The land is covered by a network of thousands of lakes and rivers to such an extent that the surface area of inland waters amounts to some 110 000 square miles. The Saint Lawrence cuts across southern Québec from west to east. With a total length of 2 300 miles and a flow of 1 130 000 feet per second, it ranks among the world's greatest waterways. Among tributary rivers are the Ottawa (696 miles), the Saguenay (475 miles), the Saint Maurice (325 miles) and the Manicouagan (310 miles). The Richelieu (80 miles), which connects the Saint Lawrence with Lake Champlain, also deserves mention.

Climate

Often extreme, sometimes severe, the climate is generally healthy.

Winter's time length, that is the period when snow is on the ground, varies from one region to another. The Montréal plain has from 12 to 13 weeks of snow, the Québec city region from 16 to 17, the north coast of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, 23. The period between the last frost of spring and the first frost of winter also varies regionally. The Montréal plain is privileged (140 days without frost), as is the rest of the Saint Lawrence plain (120 to 140), the lower plateaus of the Appalachians and the Laurentians (120 to 140) and the Lake Saint-Jean plain (110 to 120). In the solitudes of the Far North there are less than 80 days without frost.

Temperature changes are sometimes as great as 30 degrees in less than 24 hours. The following table is the result of 30 years' observation.

TEMPERATURE DATA FOR CERTAIN REGIONS IN QUEBEC
(Fahrenheit)

	Average temperatures		Extreme temperatures	
	January	July	High	Low
North				
Fort-Chimo	−11.0	53.3	90	−51
Knob Lake	− 9.4	55.1	88	−59
Nitchequon	− 9.1	56.7	90	−57
Port Harrison	−13.0	48.0	86	−57
South				
Bagotville	3.5	64.2	96	−46
Pointe-au-Père	10.8	58.4	99	−33
Montréal	16.3	70.8	97	−29
Québec	11.3	66.7	97	−34
Sept-Iles	7.1	59.6	90	−46
Sherbrooke	15.2	68.2	98	−42

Political Structures

Three Influences

Forged over the years by the hand of history—the history of North America and of Europe, whose convulsions often made themselves felt, even at this distance—Québec's political institutions have borrowed features from all periods and all systems. Their complex whole stems from three major sources.

1. **The administrative and judicial traditions of the French Monarchy** which organized and administered its Canadian colony from 1608 to 1760.
2. **The British parliamentary system** which inspired the British North

America Act, the focal point of the Canadian constitution, and which is still a dominant influence in Canadian politics. As a result, traditional customs and conventions tend to become an integral part of the constitution.

3. **Québec's awareness that it has the main responsibility for French culture** in a country which is officially bilingual and bicultural at the level of federal institutions. Within the Canadian federation, the other 9 provinces have English-speaking majorities. Since Québec is more than 80 per cent French-speaking, it feels the need constantly to improve in its vocation as the mainstay of French-speaking Canadians.

The Canadian Form of Government

Canada's political system can be defined as a federation founded on a parliamentary democracy where there still exist certain institutions inherited from the "constitutional monarchy" (Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of Canada). There are three basic elements in the Canadian constitution.

1. **The British North America Act** (1867) which made Canada a federation and divided governmental authority between a central federal government and the provincial governments.
2. **The Statute of Westminster** (1931) withdrew Canada from the authority of the London Parliament and gave her a place in the British Commonwealth of Nations.
3. **A number of Supreme Court decisions** and those of the Privy Council before 1949, which ratified certain uses and customs and gave them the force of law as permitted by British parliamentary tradition.

Québec's Status

Although 1 300 000 Canadians of French descent live in Canada's other nine provinces, Québec is the home of almost 5 000 000 more. It is the heartland of French Canada and therefore represents one of the two foci of Canada's cultural and ethnic dualism.

Because the majority of the province's population is French in origin and language, and to the extent that it has real difficulty in sharing the activities of the central government, Québec has always striven as much as possible to develop its autonomy within the framework of Confeder-

ation. Since the 1867 Constitution gave the provinces sovereignty in the field of education, Québec has based most of its fiscal claims on this constitutional provision.

It has therefore been in almost constant conflict with the federal government. The constitutional conflict over the division of powers is to be found in most federal systems.

Québec does not have a constitution in the strict sense of the word. There is no revered document, precisely written and respected by all. But it appears that a good proportion of the population would more and more welcome such a document.

Thus in 1967, Québec's Legislative Assembly charged its special parliamentary committee on the Constitution with gathering "together the various elements of Québec's internal constitution and propose new provisions which could be included therein . . ." Furthermore, the committee was empowered "to make recommendations . . . respecting the best means of forming and calling together a Constituant Assembly able to speak in the name of the people of Québec respecting Québec's internal constitution and the negotiating of a new Canadian Constitutional System."

Political Institutions

Up to the end of 1968, Québec was governed by institutions similar to those governing all of Canada. The Québec Parliament consisted of a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council both of which were empowered to debate various pieces of legislation introduced in them. Québec has since decided to abolish its second chamber and to change the name of the first to the National Assembly. In adopting a unicameral legislature, Québec dissociated itself from federal government practice and followed the lead of the other Canadian provinces.

For the record it should be noted that the Legislative Council was composed of 24 members named by the government and remaining in office until the age of 75.

Québec is theoretically governed, under the fiction of the "Crown", by a Lieutenant-Governor, who holds office for five years. Appointed and paid by the Federal Government, the Lieutenant-Governor represents the Queen in provincial matters; it is a well-established convention that he has no personal power and must abide by the decisions of his Ministers.

In fact, the responsibility for governing lies with the Prime Minister. The leader of the political group which has won the greatest number

of seats in an election is always designated for this post. As President of the Executive Council, the Prime Minister governs as long as he retains the confidence of the Assembly.

The Executive Council or Cabinet determines the Government's general policies and directs their administration. It also plays a major legislative role, as adoption of the bills the Cabinet proposes is assured since the Government holds the majority in the Parliament. The wide powers delegated to the Cabinet enable it also to adopt the regulations and by-laws needed to implement the acts.

When he takes office, the Prime Minister chooses and appoints the members of the Executive Council. He may then, at his discretion, replace them or assign them different responsibilities. Since July 15, 1867, twenty-two prime ministers have presided over Québec's Executive Council.

P.-J. Chauveau (Conservative), July 15, 1867 to February 27, 1873;
Gédéon Ouimet (Conservative), February 27, 1873, to September 22, 1874;
Sir Charles-Eugène Boucher de Boucherville (Conservative), September 22, 1874, to March 8, 1878;
Sir Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière (Liberal), March 8, 1878, to October 30, 1879;
Sir Adolphe Chapleau (Conservative), October 31, 1879, to July 30, 1882;
J.-A. Mousseau (Conservative), July 31, 1882, to January 23, 1884;
John J. Ross (Conservative), January 23, 1884, to January 25, 1887;
Sir Louis-Olivier Taillon (Conservative), January 25, 1887, to January 29, 1887;
Honoré Mercier (National Liberal), January 29, 1887, to December 16, 1891;
Sir Charles-Eugène Boucher de Boucherville (Conservative), December 21, 1891, to December 16, 1892;
Sir Louis-Olivier Taillon (Conservative), December 16, 1892, to May 11, 1896;
Edmund James Flynn (Conservative), May 11, 1896, to May 24, 1897;
Félix-Gabriel Marchand (Liberal), May 24, 1897, to September 25, 1900;
Simon-Napoléon Parent (Liberal), October 3, 1900, to March 23, 1905;
Sir Lomer Gouin (Liberal), March 23, 1905, to July 9, 1920;
Louis-Alexandre Taschereau (Liberal), July 9, 1920, to June 11, 1936;
Adélard Godbout (Liberal), June 11, 1936, to August 26, 1936;
Maurice Duplessis (National Union), August 26, 1936, to November 8, 1939;
Adélard Godbout (Liberal), November 8, 1939, to August 30, 1944;
Maurice Duplessis (National Union), August 30, 1944, to September 7, 1959;
Paul Sauvé (National Union), September 11, 1959, to January 2, 1960;
Antonio Barette (National Union), January 8, 1960, to July 5, 1960;

Jean Lesage (Liberal), July 5, 1960, to June 16, 1966;
Daniel Johnson (National Union), June 16, 1966, to September 26, 1968;
Jean-Jacques Bertrand (National Union), October 2, 1968, to May 12, 1970;
Robert Bourassa (Liberal), May 12, 1970.

For purposes of representation in the National Assembly, Québec is divided into 108 electoral districts, each electing a representative on the basis of a majority or plurality in a single balloting. The dissolution of Parliament, which necessitates new elections, takes place at the discretion of the Executive Council, but a general election must be held at least every five years. It is becoming the custom, however, to appeal to the voters every four years (1939, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1962, 1966, 1970).

The Electoral System

At present candidates are elected in Québec if they receive a plurality (or a majority) of votes on a single ballot.

Québec has a truly universal franchise since all citizens, male and female, over the age of 18 have the right to vote. Québec extended the franchise to women in 1940 and the Electoral Act of 1963 lowered the minimum voting age from 21 to 18.

The law also limits election expenses, the state paying a major part of them. Candidates are required to produce detailed accounts of all election receipts and disbursements.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEBEC VOTE
1936-1970

Year	Registered voters	% Exercising vote	Members elected				
			Liberal	Parti québécois	National Union	Ralliement créditiste	Others
1936	734,025	77	14	–	76	–	–
1939	753,310	77	70	–	15	–	1
1944 (1)	1,864,692	72	37	–	48	–	6
1948	2,036,576	75	8	–	82	–	2
1952	2,246,889	76	23	–	68	–	1
1956	2,393,350	78	20	–	72	–	1
1960	2,608,439	81	52	–	42	–	1
1962	2,721,933	80	63	–	31	–	1
1966 (2)	3,222,302	74	50	–	56	–	2
1970 (3)	3,481,498	82.3	72	7	17	12	0

(1) Women voted for the first time

(2) The age limit was lowered from 21 to 18

(3) Preliminary report

Regional Administration

Until a few years ago, the Québec Government centralized the greater part of its administrative services in its capital city. Then, with the increase in its responsibilities, the state found that it had constantly to broaden its field of action. In order to avoid letting the governmental apparatus become too cumbersome, resort was had at the same time to administrative centralization and dispersal. Along this line, for instance, local school boards ceded a portion of their powers to the state, which, in its turn, assigned them to regional school boards and offices.

As the result of studies undertaken by the Economic Research Bureau of the Department of Industry and Commerce in co-operation with the Economic Advisory Council, the Government announced a re-distribution of regional administration in 1966. The purpose was to set up uniform regions which had hitherto assumed some forty different forms varying

with the activity pursued—economic development, education, public administration and the rest. At the same time, growth centres were created around which all regional development would henceforth be concentrated.

The number of administrative regions was reduced to ten: Lower Saint Lawrence and Gaspé, Saguenay-Lac Saint Jean, Québec, Trois-Rivières, Eastern Townships, Montréal, Outaouais, North-West, North Shore and New Québec.

The Department of Industry and Commerce itself set an example of decentralization by designating ten regional delegates, each extending into his area the activities of the Department.

The Department of Education has established regional offices to stimulate, coordinate and advise educational organizations within their respective districts. Other departments are also taking advantage of this new sub-division of Québec's territory, notably the Department of Cultural Affairs which is placing more and more emphasis on its policies of action at the local level and decentralization.

Needless to say, municipalities retain their own responsibilities, which, for the most part, belong in the community service category, such as operating the local police force, building water and sewage systems and the like. Yet here also the desire to join forces and share facilities is making itself felt and is encouraged by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Today, there are approximately 1 600 municipalities in Québec. Some—especially the larger ones—have a special legal status but the majority come under the Municipal Code or the Cities and Towns Act. Both the Code and the Act were modified substantially in 1968, with 175 amendments for the first and 35 for the second. Each municipality consists of a council with a mayor and a varying number of councillors or aldermen. The council administers its revenues which come mainly from property taxes, government grants and special taxes on industry and commerce.

Taxation Sources

In Canada, tax sources are divided between four orders of authority—the federal government, the provincial governments, municipal corporations and school boards.

Although in 1867, the British North America Act divided the sources of taxation between the federal and provincial governments, such emergency situations as wartime priorities and such new fields of activity as

social security plans, have blurred the original lines of division almost beyond recognition. However, tax sources assigned to the various governments are basically as follows:

(a) **The federal government** on its own behalf and on behalf of some provinces levies direct taxes on individual and corporate incomes and estates. It imposes a 12 per cent tax on all manufactured products and has exclusive access to all customs duties and excise taxes.

(b) **The Québec government** also levies taxes on personal and corporate income and estates. These represent approximately 50 per cent of the total taxes paid in the province. Other sources of revenue are an 8 per cent tax on retail sales other than those for food and children's necessities, taxes on gasoline, tobacco and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages, and an 8 per cent restaurant tax.

(c) **Municipal Corporations and School Boards** receive an important part of their revenue from government grants. They also tax real estate on the basis of assessed valuation and some tax businesses at rates determined by the type of business and the rental value of the premises occupied.

Public Finance

For the year 1969-70, the budget estimates of the Government of Québec came to $3 176.3 million, an increase of 13.6 per cent over the preceding year.

Three departments alone will require a total of $2 051.7 million, an increase of $295.2 million over the preceding year. Education: $886.5 million; Health: $696.1 million; Social Welfare: $469.1 million. They represent the essential objectives for Québec to attain full stature.

Four separate departments oversee the Québec Government's public finances and assure their careful management.

These are:

(a) **The Department of Revenue** whose principal function is the collection of taxes and other levies.

(b) **The Department of Finance** which establishes annual budgets and manages them.

(c) **The Treasury Board** whose principal duty is to exercise control over all public expenditures.

(d) **The Provincial Auditor** who audits all public accounts.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE GOVERNMENT
1959/60 to 1968/69
(in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Income	Loans	Ordinary Expenditures	Capital Expenditures
1959/60	598.0	25.0	489.6	108.8
1960/61	636.6	100.0	618.7	126.8
1961/62	754.1	150.0	713.6	103.3
1962/63	851.4	170.0	808.6	126.0
1963/64	941.4	252.3	905.8	161.0
1964/65	1 227.7	293.9	1 188.9	203.4
1965/66	1 601.6	299.1	1 571.9	249.5
1966/67	1 899.6	252.2	1 838.2	255.3
1967/68	2 325.3	323.8	2 237.8	247.1
1968/69*	2 689.4	240.0	2 489.8	265.8
1969/70*	2 957.8	288.0	2 726.7	265.9

*Estimated amounts

PUBLIC BORROWING
(in millions of dollars)

	1962	1967	1968
Government of Québec	220.0	251.8	479.9
Municipalities	157.1	308.6	190.9
School Boards	96.4	98.5	95.4
Hydro-Québec	148.1	264.3	185.0
Total	621.6	923.2	951.2

DIRECT AND INDIRECT DEBT PER INHABITANT, PER EMPLOYEE AND IN PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME

Year	Per inhabitant ($)	Per employee ($)	Percentage of personal income
1961	248	792	18
1962	280	905	20
1963	345	1 072	23
1964	466	1 419	29
1965	556	1 645	32
1966	650	1 853	34
1967	749	2 075	

Population

It is virtually impossible to describe the average Quebecer. He is unique in that he is the only person on earth able to attempt the synthesis of three cultures and three civilizations. His way of life and concern with comfort and getting ahead make him North American, but he is also trying to combine Anglo-Saxon pragmatism with the Cartesian outlook inherited from his forbears.

General Characteristics

According to the most recent population figures, Québec has more than 6 000 000 inhabitants—more than 28 per cent of the total Canadian population.

CANADA'S POPULATION BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY
(in thousands of inhabitants)

	June 1961	June 1964	June 1967	October 1969
Newfoundland	458	483	500	515
Prince Edward Island	105	109	109	110
Nova Scotia	737	755	757	764
New Brunswick	598	611	620	626
QUÉBEC	**5 259**	**5 584**	**5 858**	**6 002**
Ontario	6 236	6 631	7 149	7 518
Manitoba	922	959	963	979
Saskatchewan	925	942	958	956
Alberta	1 332	1 429	1 490	1 573
British Columbia	1 629	1 745	1 947	2 089
Yukon and Northwest Territories	37	42	44	48

Between January 1967 and January 1968, the population increased naturally at a rate of 10.7 per thousand inhabitants. In addition, 45 717 immigrants settled in the province. Most of these newcomers are French (7 987), Italian (7 071), British (5 979), Greek (3 642) and American (2 301). Their specialities are mainly in construction, manufacturing and applied mechanics (18 per cent), the professions and administration (16 per cent) and services (7 per cent).

The majority of Quebecers are French-speaking but, since English is the business language of North America and the majority of students choose English as their second language, a large part of the population is bilingual. The province is very unevenly settled, the majority of the population being concentrated in a few urban or semi-urban centres, in particular the Montréal area (2.5 million inhabitants), Québec City area (500 000), Eastern Townships (300 000), Trois-Rivières area (300 000) and Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean (300 000).

As indicated in the following table, Montréal is a cosmopolitan centre while the rest of the province is predominantly French-speaking.

Québec also has a very young population since those under twenty represented 43.4 per cent of its people in 1966.

ETHNIC ORIGIN OF THE POPULATION
(in thousands of inhabitants)

	Canada	Québec	Metropolitan Montréal
French	5 540 (30.4%)	4 241 (80.6%)	1 354 (64.1%)
British	7 997 (43.8%)	567 (10.8%)	378 (17.9%)
Italian	450 (2.5%)	109 (2.1%)	101 (4.8%)
German	1 050 (5.8%)	39 (0.7%)	28 (1.3%)
Others	3 201 (17.5%)	303 (5.8%)	249 (11.9%)

Figures taken from the 1961 census

ESTIMATED POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUP
QUEBEC—1967

Age Group	Men	Women
	(in thousands)	
0— 9	658.0	627.0
10—19	621.1	601.4
20—29	446.0	452.8
30—39	374.4	375.8
40—49	330.8	338.1
50—59	247.4	252.6
60—69	151.4	167.0
70—79	76.5	92.3
80—89	22.0	28.7
90 and up	1.9	3.0

Taking all growth factors into account, it is estimated that Québec's population will reach 7 661 000 by 1976, located in the different regions of the province according to the following table. (The 1961 population is given in parentheses.)

Montréal area	3 495 000	(2 060 170)
Québec City area	1 040 000	(856 547)
Saguenay—Lac Saint-Jean	320 000	(271 309)
Trois-Rivières area	465 000	(411 275)
Other areas	2 341 000	(1 658 910)

The North Shore mining region will experience another population explosion within the next few years, increasing the number of residents from 73 700 to nearly 200 000. Only one region will have had a population drop by 1981; that of the Lower Saint Lawrence-Gaspé Peninsula area where the present population of 246 995 is expected to drop to about 237 500 inhabitants. However, efforts are presently being made to enable this region to progress at the same rate as the rest of the province through planning and regional development.

Although the Catholics are by far the largest element in Québec's population, religious freedom is absolute. Among the most active of the religious minorities are the Jewish community, the Anglican Church and the United Church of Canada.

Québec at Work

All experts agree that in countries whose economies are developing rapidly, workers pass from primary industries to secondary then to tertiary. Thus a country with 50 per cent or more of its labour force in tertiary industries is considered modern and dynamic.

In Québec, the labour force in secondary and tertiary industries is increasing steadily while the number employed in primary industries is decreasing constantly. Employment is increasing more rapidly in industries manufacturing durable goods, especially iron and steel, electrical supplies and appliances, wood products and non-ferrous metals. Manufacturers of non-durable goods such as textiles, clothing and printed matter, also report labour force increases. Finally, employment in the service sector, another reflection of the standard of living, is increasing more rapidly than in other industries. This has been the trend in Québec for quite a few years.

THE LABOUR FORCE BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY
(percentage of total labour force)

Census years	primary	secondary	tertiary
1911	35%	32%	33%
1921	33%	29%	39%
1931	27%	29%	44%
1941	27%	34%	39%
1951	18%	38%	43%
1961	12%	35%	54%
Recent years			
1964	9.2%	32.8%	58.0%
1965	9.0%	32.5%	58.5%
1966	8.0%	31.9%	60.0%
1967	8.4%	30.3%	61.3%

Between 1961 and 1969, Québec's labour force increased from 1 812 000 to 2 227 000, the increase being chiefly among the 25- to 44-year olds. The average level of education is also rising among the younger workers. This provides a great advantage in helping them adjust to an economic and social life which is becoming ever more complex.

THE QUEBEC LABOUR FORCE
(in thousands of people)

Age groups	1962	1969
14 to 19	207	235
20 to 24	274	376
25 to 44	839	963
45 to 64	476	599
65 and over	45	54
Total	1 841	2 227

Organized Labour

The organized labour movement took a long time to take root in Québec. At the turn of the century, there were only 135 labour groups in the province compared with 547 in Ontario. Today, unions are the rule rather than the exception and about one-third of the labour force is unionized. Leading central union organizations are the Confederation of National Trade Unions (225 000 members), the Québec Federation of Labour (206 000) and the Québec Teachers Corporation (65 000). Thousands of other workers, such as policemen, belong to unions unaffiliated to the larger federations.

The realm of labour relations is a busy one. During 1968, 1 726 collective agreements were signed regulating the salaries and working conditions of about 650 000 Quebecers. During the same period there were 137 strikes involving 34 421 workers and causing 1 006 721 man-days to be lost. The corresponding figures for 1967 were 152 strikes, with 98 781 workers involved and 1 625 359 man-days lost.

The Labour Code is the major piece of legislation dealing with labour in Québec. It recognizes the right to belong to labour unions and sets out rules governing union accreditation, labour contract negotiation, the right to strike and the exercise of that right. In 1969, under Bill 50, enacted on June 13, the Québec Labour Relations Board was replaced by a Labour-Management Relations Branch and a Labour Court, while a new method of accreditation was set up. Other amendments had been made the preceding year in Bills 289 and 290. The former dealt with certain working conditions for women and the latter with labour relations in the construction industry.

Only municipal policemen and firemen do not have the right to strike. All other workers do have this right, including teachers, hospital employees and civil servants. However, the Labour Code makes provision for cases where strikes might endanger public health or safety or adversely affect the education of children.

All collective agreements are in force for a minimum of one year and a maximum of three years. In the case of municipal or school board employees (other than teachers), the contract must cover a two-year period, but it may contain a clause providing for automatic salary adjustment according to the fluctuations in the Canadian consumer price index during the time it is in effect.

Workers' Benefits

A special law provides benefits for victims of occupational accidents or their dependents in case of death. Acting in the spirit of the law, the five members of the Workmen's Compensation Board attach a great deal of importance to rehabilitation of the handicapped. In fact the Board even has its own rehabilitation centre located on Hamel Boulevard in Québec City. The chairman of the Board is appointed from among the judges of the Provincial Court.

At the end of 1966, the Department of Labour set up the Manpower Branch which was to act as a policy-making and coordinating body, with supervisory powers for the smooth implementation of these policies. By the end of 1969, this branch administered 78 manpower centres on the regional, sub-regional and local levels. Preparations were being made to open new centres. Each offers the following services: vocational guidance, training, job placement and reclassification. On the whole, the branch extends and amplifies the work accomplished since 1911 by the Québec Employment Service.

The Department of Labour requires competency certificates for workers in many trades, including bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, roofers, electricians, sheetmetal workers, cement finishers, painters, plasterers, structural steel workers, plumbers, stationary engineers (boilers and refrigeration machinery), typesetters, linotype and monotype operators, casting machine operators, stereotypers, pressmen, photographers, bookbinders and others. Workers not holding competency certificates are issued apprenticeship certificates valid for a fixed time and allowing the holder to work towards improving his skills so as to qualify for a competency certificate.

Apprenticeship is directly promoted in the urban areas judged most suitable for both the industry and the trade concerned. There are, thus 19 apprenticeship centres administered by mixed commissions composed of government, management and union representatives. More opportunities are to be found in the new public colleges. In these schools, called general and vocational colleges, there are two types of vocational training: a three-year technical course leading to employment in scientific or artistic fields, and a two-year trade course which gives practical training in preparation for entering a skilled trade. Because these colleges are comprehensive, future tradesmen take their training side by side with young people going into the professions and all the modern specialities.

Bill 49, enacted on June 13, 1969, laid the foundations for a thorough reform of the training and certification programs. This act, which is said

to have begun the same kind of change in the labour world as had already been started in the field of education, is designed to set up standards and programs for qualifying and training Québec workers, to establish a consultation structure between management and labour and to institute, within each administrative region, a commission in charge of manpower training.

Salaries and Wages

In 1968, the personal income per inhabitant reached $2 406, an increase of 57 per cent in comparison with 1962, when it was $1 532. The increase has been becoming more and more pronounced over the years, as the following figures show: $1 588 in 1963, $1 710 in 1964, $1 857 in 1965, $2 045 in 1966 and $2 239 in 1967.

The following table, taken from income tax reports, offers more substantial information.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME (1968)

Income bracket	Number of persons	Percentage of total	Total income in thousands of dollars	Percentage of total
Less than $1 000	7 639	0.4	3 828	—
1 000— 1 999	177 754	10.3	280 384	3.0
2 000— 2 999	237 449	13.8	596 987	6.5
3 000— 3 999	289 894	16.8	1 015 248	11.0
4 000— 4 999	279 004	16.2	1 254 174	13.6
5 000— 5 999	232 581	13.5	1 273 395	13.8
6 000— 6 999	168 537	9.8	1 089 671	11.8
7 000— 7 999	109 037	6.3	812 846	8.8
8 000— 8 999	65 263	3.8	552 096	6.0
9 000— 9 999	38 792	2.3	366 641	3.9
10 000—14 999	74 997	4.4	889 870	9.7
15 000—19 999	19 715	1.1	336 170	3.7
20 000—24 999	8 051	0.5	178 657	1.9
25 000—and over	13 055	0.8	544 268	5.9
TOTAL	1 721 768		9 194 234	

The average hourly wage in the manufacturing sector for the period 1962 to 1969 increased at the same rate as that of the rest of Canada.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE
(typical industries)

	1962	1967	1969 (April)
Metals	$2.16	$2.74	$2.96
Textiles	1.37	1.81	2.04
Paper	2.17	2.77	3.12
Unfinished Metals	2.29	2.80	3.15
Finished Metals	1.95	2.43	2.69
Construction	2.08	3.21	3.62
Engineering	1.99	3.12	3.55
Tourism: hotels, restaurants, taverns	0.99	1.26	1.44

Although the Minimum Wage Act sets the work week at a maximum of 48 hours, in industry the average is much nearer 40 hours while employees in service industries work between 32.5 and 39 hours per week. Saturdays are usually holidays.

Legislation also requires employers to offer their employees at least two weeks of paid vacation each year, but, in practice, and without any obligation other than collective agreements, most workers receive three weeks after five years of service. In fact, some groups of employees even receive four weeks of paid vacation annually.

The shrinking work week and ever lengthening vacations have caused the authorities to show more interest in sports and recreation. The Department of Tourism, Fish and Game has set the tone by providing more camping and trailer facilities and opening several fishing and hunting reserves formerly closed to the public. In addition, the government set up a High Commission for Youth, Recreation and Sports in 1968 in order to coordinate its activities and increase their effectiveness.

The Standard of Living

Québec shares the world's highest standard of living with the rest of Canada and the United States. In 1967, total personal income—or all salaries paid by economic agents—reached 12.141 billion dollars, an increase of 10 per cent over 1966 mainly due to higher salaries and other earned income.

According to the monthly averages, the consumer price index rose from 142.1 to 147.7 during the period 1966 to 1967 in Montréal. In 1968 it reached 152.6. The figures are slightly lower in the rest of the province.

Retail sales reached 6.497 billion dollars in 1968 compared with 6.271 billion dollars the preceding year and 5.857 billion dollars in 1966. These are the overall statistics; the standard of living of the average Quebecer is revealed especially by the abundance of goods and services he enjoys. The following table shows some of these.

94 % of Québec's households have a telephone

68.5% of Québec's households have an automobile

91 % of Québec's households have a bath-tub

86 % of Québec's households have an electric washing machine

88 % of Québec's households have a television set

97 % of Québec's households have a radio

99 % of Québec's households have a refrigerator

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURES ON GOODS AND SERVICES
(in millions of dollars)

	1964	1967
Food	1 777.8	2 070.8
Tobacco and alcohol	501.2	615.4
Clothing	736.2	879.1
Housing	2 161.5	2 637.3
Transportation	986.8	1 181.9
Medical care	689.3	849.8
Recreation, reading and others	979.0	1 533.6
Total	7 831.8	9 767.9

Housing

The number of new housing units constructed in Québec was 42 565 in 1965 and 40 412 in 1966. Housing construction is a matter of constant concern. The population increase, replacing run-down housing and urban renewal are factors that give housing construction urgent priority.

The government has several means of controlling the construction and cost of housing. The **Rental Board** attempts to maintain a reasonable rent level while preserving good relations between landlord and tenant. The government also promotes housing construction by reimbursing every six months, as provided in the **Family Housing Act,** 3 per cent of the interest accrued on loans contracted by owners for building a one-family house not costing more than $17 000 or a two-family house costing less than $25 000; the reimbursement applies only to the first $7 000, however. Finally the government created the **Québec Housing Corporation** to promote urban renewal, slum clearance and construction of low-rental housing. In many respects, Québec is taking over the work of the **Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation**, a federal agency having nation-wide responsibility for housing.

Social Security

Over the years, Québec has set up most of the main elements required for a complete social security system. By Bill 26, enacted in 1969, the government recast five previous pieces of legislation in their entirety and two others in part so as to create a new legal framework for social security.

Social aid benefits are henceforth given to the whole family while taking into account the needs and the means of all its members. Only persons who do not form part of any family can benefit from social aid on an individual basis. Aid is in all cases given according to the difference between needs and income. Differences of race, ethnic origin or political conviction play no part whatsoever. If it happens that a family or a person feels that an injustice has taken place, the Social Aid Appeal Board may be asked to review the case.

Unemployment is a risk inherent in industrial societies but the Québec worker is protected both by the federal government's unemployment insurance and by various measures taken by the Québec government. Both workers and employers contribute in equal shares to the federal program. If the worker loses his job, he receives a sum proportional to his former salary and to the length of time he had been contributing. When he has received the total amount to which he is entitled, he can

collect, if he is the head of a family, an unconditional amount in the form of unemployment assistance. If he wishes, he can enroll in free refresher courses: his transportation costs will be paid and he will be provided with additional grants.

Persons unable to work because of infirmities can qualify, in most cases, for pensions to meet their basic needs. The same welfare benefits are available to the blind, the aged and abandoned mothers with children.

In addition to a pension of $75 per month (which can reach $105 for the most needy) granted by the federal government to persons 65 years of age and over, the Québec government has instituted a pension plan to which both employers and employees contribute jointly and which is administered by a government agency. The worker's contributions are portable from one job to another; thus, regardless of his professional mobility, the worker can, while he works, prepare a retirement free from future poverty.

Since 1962, the province has paid hospital and outpatient clinic fees, regardless of the patient's income. If private hospital accommodation is prescribed by the attending physician, this will also be paid by the province. Otherwise, the patient who desires private accommodation himself pays the extra costs this entails. He is entitled, however, to whatever services are offered free to everyone.

Although accepted in principle by the two major political parties, free medical care, including dental and pharmaceutical costs, has been differed because of other urgent problems which the government has had to face, especially in the field of education. However, the Québec Health Insurance Board Act, enacted June 13, 1969, provides for the establishment of the administrative machinery necessary for the application and financing of a free, general plan.

Education is free in all Québec public schools from the elementary level through the college level. In private schools and in certain university-level public institutions, tuition is not free, although the government is sharing more and more of the cost of education in these institutions through a general plan covering loans, scholarships and grants.

Since April 1, 1967, Québec has had a system of family allowances which complements the family allowances granted by the federal government. The rates increase proportionally to the number of children in the family. As well as bringing about a broad redistribution of income among less fortunate families, the new plan is intended to assist large families in meeting their expenses. The Québec family allowance represents grants

of between 30 and 70 per cent of those paid by the federal government and applies to all Québec children up to the age of 16. An additional allowance of $10 a month is given to the parents of adolescents 16 and 17 years of age who are continuing their education.

In November, 1968, Québec enacted a law setting up the province's first ombudsman (Public Protector). This is the first ombudsman appointed in a Latin country. Appointed by at least two-thirds of the National Assembly, the Public Protector receives complaints from the public regarding governmental administration, makes inquiries and brings real problems to the attention of the proper authorities. He must then report the results of his inquiry to the complainant. If the ombudsman is not satisfied by actions taken to correct the situation in question, he may bring the matter before the National Assembly itself.

Mastering a New Land

Québec is a land of vast spaces. Even today, Québec's population density is less than 10 persons per square mile. Thus, it is a serious matter to propose mastering such a land with so small a population.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the first colonists from France discovered valuable furs and limitless forests. For 200 years, the economic life of the province remained closely linked with agriculture and the fur trade. Not until the nineteenth century did people come to realize that Québec's future was to be found mainly in its natural resour-

ces—the forest minerals and water courses as well as farming. In the twentieth century, the discovery of the treasures of New Québec and their development confirms this economic vocation.

The vastness of the land—incomparable with the countries of western Europe—has long been an obstacle to development since communications were almost impossible. Isolation was the rule and with it, poverty. Then again, governments were somewhat slow to play an active rôle in stimulating economic activity.

Today, in an effort to speed up development of resources and especially to make them benefit all citizens, the Québec Government has entered this field more willingly. Both temporary correctives and long-term planning are being used. To accomplish these tasks, the government has set up a public corporation for mining exploration called SOQUEM, has nationalized private electric companies, is investing heavily in hydro-electric projects, is developing services for industrial expansion, is constructing access roads to resource areas and is even providing services for remote mining centres.

Government action, when it is called for, does not, however, lessen the rôle of private enterprise in the economy; instead, the two complement each other.

Hydro-Québec

One of the keys to developing Québec and, in particular, its power potential celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday in 1969: Hydro-Québec. It was created in 1944 to take over the management of Montréal Light, Heat and Power as well as two other companies the government decided to acquire. With the nationalization, in May 1963, of the rest of the private companies producing electricity for public distribution, Hydro-Québec attained outstanding importance.

From then on, all electricity has been supplied by Hydro-Québec, except for that produced by a few municipalities and major enterprises for their own use. Invested with all the powers of an ordinary company, Hydro-Québec also enjoys the same prerogatives as the government with respect to juridical powers; all its property belongs to the province. Each year it invests 350 million dollars in improving its facilities in order to meet growing demands from all sectors of the economy. Hydro-Québec is the greatest producer of electricity in Canada.

In installed capacity, Québec leads the country. At the end of 1968, its generators produced 11 818 000 kW as opposed to 11 300 000 in Ontario and 35 978 000 for the whole of Canada. Moreover, untapped water power

in Québec, assuming regulated flows, is evaluated at more than 36 million kW out of a total 89 million for Canada.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PRODUCTION 1930—1967

Year	Québec (in millions of kWh)	Percentage of Canadian production
1930	8 823	48.77
1940	16 011	53.18
1950	28 466	51.40
1960	50 433	44.06
1967	63 593	40.41
1968	65 046	37.14

Besides its 53 hydro-electric power plants, Hydro-Québec produces or will produce electric energy for industrial use in two other ways. Heat is used as the primary source of energy in Hydro-Québec's 17 thermal power plants, and work was begun in 1966 on its first nuclear plant at Gentilly (250 000 kW), being built at a cost of more than 100 million dollars and expected to be operational by 1971.

In addition to this nuclear power plant, at the end of 1969, Hydro-Québec was engaged in building at Manic V, a hydro-electric plant of 1 322 400 kW which will become operational during the interval between 1970 and 1972. In December 1969, its own installed capacity surpassed 9 800 000 kW.

Hydro-Québec broke a world record in 1965 by transmitting 735 000 volts over high-tension electric lines. Two such lines are already in service between the Manicouagan River power plants and Montréal, a distance of 365 miles; a third line is being constructed.

Other 735 000 volt lines will be required to transmit the energy to be generated at Churchill Falls beginning in 1972. A 5 225 000 kW plant

is under construction at Churchill Falls and will be completed in 1976. Hydro-Québec will receive almost the total production of this plant for more than 65 years, in other words, about 31.5 billion kWh per year. (It should be pointed out that Hydro-Québec owns 34.2 per cent of the shares of Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corporation Limited, the company formed to harness the falls).

Manicouagan and Aux Outardes

The acquisition of this enormous amount of energy will allow construction of the Aux Outardes II plan. to be postponed. Yet, in the spring of 1970, Hydro-Québec began work on new installations on the Manicouagan–Manic III. Work will continue for 7 years and require an investment of some 300 million dollars.

These two rivers empty into the Saint Lawrence 250 miles downstream from Québec City and will eventually furnish a total of 5 500 000 kW. The four plants completed since 1965–Manic II, Manic I, Outardes IV and Outardes III–have a total capacity of 2 575 000 kW.

Engineers the world over have praised the gigantic installations on the Manicouagan, which, at peak work periods employed up to 8 500 workers. The 703 foot high central arch of the Daniel Johnson Dam (Manic V) could easily contain the dome of Saint Peter's in Rome (617 feet).

The 800 square mile reservoir presently being formed by the dam will be the fourth largest in the world.

The Research Institute

In February 1967, Hydro-Québec created a research institute which is the only one of its kind in the world and whose work will have international importance. It will employ 200 research workers and technicians and will be equipped to satisfy the needs not only of Québec's industries but also of numerous Canadian and American enterprises. Construction is presently under way in Boucherville near Montréal, and the various laboratories will become operational between 1969 and 1971.

Hydro-Québec has enlarged its thermal power plant at Tracy. In 1965, the plant increased its generating capacity by a 150 000 kW unit. Two other such units began operating in July, 1968, bringing total installed capacity to 600 000 kW. The possibility of constructing a new plant with a capacity of 1 200 000 kW, the most powerful in Canada, is also under study.

Natural Gas and Petroleum

Although Québec does not produce any natural gas, Montréal and some other centres are served directly from Alberta by a gas line. On December 31, 1966, there were 216 715 consumers who used gas worth 32.5 million dollars, an increase of 19.7 per cent over 1963. Industry is the principal consumer, accounting for 59.7 per cent of total sales.

At the present time, Québec receives oil by ship and by pipeline connecting Montréal with Portland, Maine (in the United States). Québec's oil refineries reached a capacity of 375 200 barrels a day on January 1, 1966, 32,9 per cent of the Canadian total. Crude oil comes from Venezuela and the Middle East.

To develop the province's petroleum resources, Hydro-Québec created, in cooperation with a private oil company, a subsidiary called the Société acadienne de recherches pétrolières (SAREP) which is carrying out underwater drilling over a vast area around the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

Transportation and Communications

Although the development of hydro-electric resources has contributed a great deal to Québec and its economy, the organization of transportation and communication facilities has not been less important, given the size and needs of the country. John Stuart Mill's equation of production with mobility captures very well the major rôle played by transportation in the economy, for markets spur production.

Because of the government's energetic action and the initiatives of private enterprise, Québec today enjoys rapid and efficient transportation and communications. Neither climatic conditions nor vast distances are considered serious problems. Although more than 120 inches of snow can fall during the winter, powerful modern equipment keeps roads open and takes some of the sting out of the Québec winter.

Today, with 46 491 miles of modern highway, 64 airports (a total of 216 landing fields or bodies of water with control towers), 5 138 miles of railroad and numerous ports on the Saint Lawrence, transportation is a factor of paramount importance in Québec's economy.

Highways

Since 1914, the number of motor vehicles has increased almost 300-fold, to 2 128 930 in 1968 from 7 413 in 1914. This gives an idea of the enormous effort made by the Roads Department gradually to endow Québec with a highway system that meets the needs of modern transportation.

There are at present 46 491 miles of roads in Québec. The main highways, including 155 miles of toll autoroutes, have a total length of 7 976 miles, while secondary roads reach a total of 28 984 miles.

The Québec section of the Trans-Canada Highway—now 225 miles, 389 miles when completed—is unquestionably the most important highway. The Trans-Canada connects the two largest cities and skirts several industrial centres on the south shore of the Saint Lawrence.

The Lafontaine Bridge-Tunnel is an impressive example of the progress being made in highway construction in Québec. A tribute to engineering skill and the inventiveness of man, the bridge-tunnel joins Montréal with the South Shore as a Trans-Canada alternate route, thus relieving congestion on the other bridges. Built at a cost of 75 million dollars, the bridge-tunnel is the largest single structure of prestressed concrete in North America. The central section of the tunnel passes 80 feet below the river bed to allow free passage for ships. The tunnel is 4 561 feet long and consists of two separate tubes, each housing three lanes. Traffic is monitored by closed circuit television.

Air Transport

Thanks to connecting routes, Montréal is at the crossroads of major commercial airlines linking North America with Europe and Asia. Twenty-six airlines serve Montréal—headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association—offering transportation to most of the world's major cities and capitals.

At Montréal International Airport in Dorval, an average of 125 000 planes take off each year, while more than 5 000 000 passengers pass through the terminals.

Domestic airlines serve major regions of Québec including the Far North. Airplanes, seaplanes and helicopters have all proved useful in developing this far-flung land.

Waterways

Québec's main shipping lines follow the Saint Lawrence River. This great waterway penetrates to the heart of North America, making it accessible to merchant ships from all over the world.

The Saint Lawrence Seaway allows vessels to travel all the way to the head of the Great Lakes, the world's deepest continental penetration. Ships drawing 27 feet of water are today able to navigate the 2 300 miles separating Lake Superior from the Atlantic Ocean. In 1967, 60.9 million tons of merchandise passed through the Seaway.

The Port of Montréal, well known as the world's largest inland port, is open throughout the year. Its 130 wharfs received 5 657 ships in 1968 and 20,9 million tons of merchandise were handled. The Port of Québec received 2 286 ships including 758 ocean-going vessels and handled 6.8 million tons. It is estimated that over 16 million tons of minerals from New Québec pass through the port of Sept-Iles every year, and that 9.5 million tons are shipped from Port-Cartier.

Railways

In 1966, Québec boasted 5 138 miles of railroad track—not counting sidings. Of the 43 003 miles for all of Canada, Québec has 11.9 per cent.

By far the larger part of Canada's railway system, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is in the hands of two great companies—the Canadian National (state-owned) and the Canadian Pacific (privately owned). In neither case do these companies' administrative areas coincide with provincial boundaries, so it is rather difficult to obtain statistics applying to Québec with regard to the volume of merchandise handled or the number of passengers carried.

The railroad plays an essential rôle in industrial and mining development, by making an increasing portion of the natural resources accessible to processing plants. A traveller can go from Montréal to Québec City (166.8 miles) in less than 3 hours and, on days of less heavy travel, for the modest sum of $5.20.

Buses and the Subway

In the field of urban transportation, the most publicized development in the recent years has been Métro, Montréal's subway system. One line connects the downtown area with the northern part of the island, while another runs east-west, through the centre of the city. An extension runs

under the Saint Lawrence, connecting Montréal with Saint Helen's Island and Longueuil. Total underground trackage is 16 miles, and construction cost 213.7 million dollars.

Opened in October 1966, Métro is the world's most modern subway system. With its 369 cars riding on rubber tires at up to 50 miles an hour between stations, Métro was designed for comfort. The 26 stations are decorated with the works of Québec's best artists. During rush hours, a train arrives every 2.5 minutes. Métro complements the surface transportation system and is under the same administration.

In 1966, the Montréal Transportation Commission and Québec's other 25 urban transportation services owned 2 608 buses which carried 340 million passengers for $9 541 000 in fares. These figures include suburban transportation.

For travel between cities and towns that same year, there were 52 transportation companies with 806 buses which carried 28 million passengers for $20 801 000 in fares.

Telephone

Telephone service in Québec, like that in most of North America, rightly enjoys an enviable reputation throughout the world. Thus it is understandable that the Quebecer makes on the average more than 5 calls a day; in this respect, he is the world's champion talker.

In 1966, there were 2 163 049 telephones in Québec, an average of 37 per hundred inhabitants. The 937 498 private home lines represented the largest group, followed by 272 867 commercial lines connected to PBX phones. There were also 23 415 pay phones and 349 roadside booths.

The telephone lies within the domain of private enterprise: 78 separate companies operate in this field, the largest of these by far being Bell Canada—a federally chartered company. Next is the Québec Telephone Company whose head office is in Rimouski and which had, as of December 30, 1968, 120 070 subscribers and represented an investment of $87 366 296.

On the same date, there were 121 033 other telephones belonging to 62 small, profit-making companies in which $45 482 824 had been invested. Finally, 12 cooperatives served 5 012 subscribers while two municipally-owned enterprises served a total of 210.

Ninety per cent of the province's telephone subscribers have dial service and are able to reach all the major cities of North America by direct dialing. Quebecers pay a fixed monthly rate for telephone service regard-

less of the number of local calls made. Long distance rates are based on a combination of the distance involved and the duration of the conversation.

The Satellite Era

Science and technology are moving so fast that Québec must act quickly to insure its getting the place it believes it should have in the satellite era. To do this, Québec needs to show a certain boldness in comparison to the development of ideas in the rest of Canada.

During the official visit of two ministers to Paris, from January 22 to 26, 1969, Québec and France signed a letter of intention dealing with the continuation of studies aimed at creating a Franco-Québec satellite for telecommunications in the educational and cultural fields.

Natural Resources

It is used to be thought that Québec had mainly an agricultural vocation. However, there were men who spoke of the riches that must lie buried in so vast a land. Although these prophets were too often considered dreamers, today's realities have proven them right.

The *coureurs de bois*, trappers and fur traders of the early days of the colony, had already shown what they could wrest from such a savage and inhospitable environment. Later, in 1737, when the pioneer iron smelters set up the Forges du Saint-Maurice furnaces near Trois-Rivières, they might have expected that their descendants would make their work

prosper and exploit it for centuries to come. Two hundred thirty some years later, in spite of strong international competition, Québec finally possesses, with the purchase of DOSCO by the government, the beginnings of an integrated ferrous metals complex.

Those who held to Québec's agricultural vocation long believed the Quebecer would die of suffocation if he left the farm, that he would never adjust to city pavements and factory chimneys. Although this view held the province back somewhat, Québec is now making up for lost time.

Today, industries which process raw materials taken from the land and from underground make up perhaps half Québec's gross national product. The soil and what lies beneath it have the full value of their riches.

Mines

Québec has not yet made anything like a complete inventory of its mineral resources. However, it is absolutely certain that the earth will yield enough to take care of industrial expansion for years to come while at the same time feeding a brisk export trade.

The future of mining is one of great promise. There is intense activity in exploration and exploitation throughout the inhabited regions as well as in the heart of the almost virgin land of New Québec.

In 1920, mineral production was less than 28 million dollars; in 1955, it rose to 388 million dollars; in 1965, 721 million dollars; and in 1967, 736 million dollars. In other words, the value of mineral production is 25 times what it was in 1920. This rather spectacular increase is due to the discovery of vast mineral deposits in northwestern Québec and in the immense uninhabited areas of the central and northern regions. Each year, prospectors stake out 30 000 to 40 000 claims in which large mining concerns are always interested.

Québec's crust is stocked with some 40 different metals and non-metals and, in 1966, the mining industry provided employment for more than 34 000 people whose earnings totaled 170 million dollars.

Québec is the world's foremost producer of asbestos: more than 1.25 million tons with a value of 139 million dollars in 1967. It also holds an important place in world production of iron ore, copper, zinc, and gold. In addition, Québec is the only Canadian province which produces columbium, lithium, titanium oxide, ochre, feldspar and magnesitic dolomite.

Metallic ores—iron, copper, zinc and gold—make up the major part of Québec's metal production, valued at 434 million dollars in 1967. Geologists estimate that Québec's iron deposits are among the largest in the world—some four billion tons. The largest known deposit covers an area some 400 miles long and between 15 and 50 miles wide.

Québec is the leading Canadian producer of aluminum. Its five plants have a capacity of 701 000 tons a year, while the other Canadian provinces do not produce more than 210 000. Québec plants also process bauxite—the ore imported very largely from Guyana and Surinam.

PRINCIPAL MINERALS
(1967 production)

Metallic Minerals	
Iron ore	14 518 000 tons
Zinc	242 941 tons[3]
Copper	159 038 tons[3]
Silver	4 921 250 ounces
Gold	837 772 ounces[3]
Lead	2 095 tons
Nickel	1 679 tons
Bismuth	517 460 pounds[2]
Cadmium	377 280 pounds
Cobalt	30 000 pounds
Columbium	1 104 tons[1]
Molybdenum	1 864 tons[3]
Selenium	517 425 pounds[2]
Tellurium	61 755 pounds[2]
Non-metallic Minerals	
Asbestos	1 260 468 tons[2]
Feldspar	10 555 tons[1]
Lithium	283 tons[1]
Peat moss	108 000 tons
Quartz	550 000 tons[3]

[1] Sole Canadian producer
[2] Leading Canadian producer
[3] Second Canadian producer

Québec's main objectives in the field of mining are to discover new resources and to intensify applied research. Besides revising mining legislation, the government has formed two corporations: one public, Québec Mining Exploration Company (SOQUEM), and one semi-public, Société acadienne de recherche pétrolière (SAREP).

SOQUEM is considered the most important minerals research corporation in Canada. It receives $1 500 000 a year (for a period of 10 years) from the government. SOQUEM officially began operations on November 1, 1965, and has already signed agreements with several private companies with a view to bringing deposits into production.

SAREP is the offspring of an agreement between Hydro-Québec and the Texaco Exploration Company. It was formed in December 1966 to give the public a share in the future exploitation of two especially promising resources: oil and natural gas. Exploration licences have been issued to Hydro-Québec covering Québec's part of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence as well as part of the Saint Lawrence River, in all 80 933 910 acres.

It is generally realized that the mining industry is far from having reached its full potential. The massive capital invested in mining is evidence of the hopes placed in this industry. However, only a small part of Québec's ore is treated here, but the government is trying to have a greater proportion of mineral wealth refined and processed in Québec. To achieve this the legislature set up the SIDBEC corporation and gave it the primary objective of studying and taking steps to give Québec an integrated iron and steel complex. This assignment was largely completed when, on December 27, 1968, SIDBEC acquired the majority of the shares in the privately-owned Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited, better known as DOSCO.

Forests

The Department of Lands and Forests is now completing an initial inventory of all Québec's forest lands. The inventory covers all commercial forests—those producing more than five cords per acre—a total area of more than 270 000 square miles.

According to the most reliable statistics, it is now estimated that Québec's forests cover 378 125 square miles. Out of all this, nearly 100 000 square miles are being utilized and contribute the raw material for about 25 per cent of gross industrial production.

The annual forest harvest is about 11 million cords. Each year the equivalent of a forest one mile wide and nearly 1 500 miles long is cut down. The pulp and paper industry alone, with 54 plants spread over all regions consumes more than seven million cords.

PULP AND PAPER PLANTS (1962 to 1968)*

Year	Number of plants	Production in thousands of dollars	Number of employees	Salary in thousands of dollars
1962	54	617 295	26 528	143 670
1963	52	625 066	25 897	145 918
1964	52	688 714	26 914	156 464
1965	54	734 966	27 338	165 632
1966	54	819 053	28 602	190 306
1967	54	813 100	28 800	201 800
1968	54	822 000	28 225	206 500

* Figures for 1967 and 1968 are estimated.

Of all wood products, newsprint is by far the most important. Québec makes more than four million tons annually, nearly half the Canadian production and approximately a fifth of the world's production. With respect to its population, it can be said that Québec is the world's leading producer of newsprint: Québec, almost 1 300 pounds per inhabitant; the rest of Canada, less than 600 pounds; Scandinavia, about 300 pounds; the United States, 26 pounds; the Common Market, 17 pounds.

Forest products industries are very important economically, since they supply more than a third of Québec's total exports. Besides pulp and paper, sawmills and peeling mills for veneer and plywood deserve special attention.

The sawmill industry includes lumber, railroad ties, laths, staves, hoops and shingles. The industry has certainly changed since the early days when shipbuilders came to the banks of the Saint Lawrence to look for wood to build their vessels.

WOOD INDUSTRIES
(In 1965)

	Number of plants	Shipments in thousands of dollars	Number of employees	Salaries in thousands of dollars
Sawmills and shingle mills .	756	131 184	12 448	32 073
Veneer and plywood mills . . .	24	39 682	3 286	11 103
Doors, sashes, planing	445	58 794	4 212	15 467
Others	165	42 215	3 715	12 676
Total	1 390	271 875	23 661	71 319

In addition, the forests are a valuable resource for health and recreation. A paradise for hunting and fishing—each in its proper season—the forests offer Quebecers and their families the many advantages of outdoor life. Thus the growing popularity of such outdoor activities as camping and hiking has led the government to open the forests to the public, doing away with or restricting the privileges of private clubs as well as facilitating access to the wilderness for all Quebecers. These tasks have top priority at the Department of Tourism, Fish and Game.

There remains, however, the problem of fighting forest fires. The record over 25 years—from 1940 to 1965—shows a yearly average of 1 027 fires which consume 218 104 acres and cause damages amounting to some 2.4 million dollars. People come from many foreign countries to study Québec's use of Canso water bomber planes in fighting fires from the air. In 1969, Québec again modernized its equipment. The delivery of the first of twenty CL-215 water bombers built by Canadair in Montréal is expected during the spring of 1970. The government is also increasing the productivity of its 24 nurseries in order to speed up reforestration.

Agriculture

The present trend in agriculture seems to be towards larger but fewer, more economically profitable farms. In 1966, there were 41 961 commercial farms out of a total of 80 294. These farms were inhabited by 507 869 farmers and their families, 70 881 farms being occupied by their owners.

Farms vary a great deal both in size and equipment. Statistics do, however, supply figures which show an average total area of 160.5 acres, 64.3 of which are cultivated, 26.4 are in pasture and 47.1 in woodland.

The province has 7 629 346 acres of cleared land, about a fourth of which is concentrated on the Montréal plain. Half the population is supplied from the Montréal farming area, the foremost producer of milk, butter, cheese, meat, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, tobacco and sugar beets. The land here is the richest in the province. Unfortunately, it is slowly being eaten away by more and more intense urbanization.

Long marking time, even though in years past there were some who strongly favoured attachment to the soil, agriculture has undergone some real changes in the last few years. In the 35 years—from 1931 to 1966—the average farm has grown from 127.3 to 160.5 acres, its capital from $6 452 to $23 462, and investment in farm equipment from $715 to $4 658. In addition, gross farm income shot up from $851 to $8 826 while net revenue climbed from $375 to $2 485.

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS (1967)

Wheat	29 100	Potatoes	71 000
Oats	1 018 000	Field roots	3 700
Barley	17 000	Tame hay	3 353 000
Rye	4 900	Fodder corn	76 400
Flaxseed	17 000	Sugar beets	8 776
Mixed grains	110 000	Tobacco	8 871
Buckwheat	13 300	Pasture	2 079 000
Dry peas	1 700	Vegetables	85 230
Dry beans	1 000		

LIVESTOCK AS OF JUNE 1, 1967

Cattle	1 803 000	Sheep	106 000
Milk cows	1 004 000	Hogs	1 330 000
Other	799 000	Poultry	19 985 000

Farm woodlots—wood for cutting and maple groves—constitute 3.5 million acres. In 1967, Québec produced 2 183 000 gallons of maple syrup, 439 000 gallons of taffy and 381 000 gallons of sugar—the whole valued at $9 169 000, and slightly more than 86 per cent of the Canadian production.

Québec's total agricultural capital is nearly two billion dollars. In 1967, the cash income from farms was $636 704 000. Stock raising brought in by far the largest part of this—$511 386 000.

STOCK RAISING INCOME (1967)
(in thousands of dollars)

Cattle and calves	80 525
Hogs	98 779
Sheep and lambs	810
Dairy products	228 204
Poultry	68 010
Eggs	29 970
Other livestock and products	5 088
Total	511 386

The government offers farmers credit, grants, and financial aid for farm improvements, purchase of machinery and fertilizer, transportation costs for seed grain and livestock, introduction of new stock and so forth. Agricultural education and research preparing farmers for careers on the soil are provided by various institutions, in particular the Faculty of Agriculture of Laval University. There are also several agriculture schools which, along with the rest of Québec's education system, are being modernized to meet present needs. Adult education programs are also of help to young farmers.

Commercial Fisheries

In 1967, Québec fishermen caught 185 million pounds of fish in the immense reservoir formed by the Saint Lawrence River, its estuary and the Gulf. The increased number of catches on the open sea—almost exclusively groundfish requiring a large number of workers for processing—is reflected by the market value of the processed products which has increased from $13 116 503 in 1966 to $13 230 355 in 1967.

Several thousand fishermen ply the open seas in wooden or steel trawlers varying in size between 15 and 150 tons.

MAIN SPECIES CAUGHT (1967)

Species	Quantity (in millions of pounds)	Market value (in thousands of dollars)
Cod	45.15	3 105.1
Herring	64.55	968.9
Redfish	60.91	3 596.0
Salmon	.50	400.0
Lobster	3.31	2 398.0
Flounder	8.96	698.0
Halibut	.28	80.0
Mackerel	.56	47.0
Haddock	.14	9.0
Smelt	.76	116.1

To assist in the development of the fishing industry, the government has built about 60 refrigerated storage depots along the Gulf, a shipyard, a processing plant, a dry dock and, in cooperation with the Québec United Fishermen, has made Rivière-au-Renard (Gaspé) the most important fishing port in the province. All the supporting industries for commercial fishing—in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors—have been located there. The plant was officially opened on September 26, 1967.

In addition, the government assists in the construction of trawlers by granting loans covering more than half the cost of the boats.

The Québec Economy

Because Québec is at the same stage of development as the most advanced countries, its economy involves a wide variety of goods and services. Production, distribution and consumption are interrelated in very complex ways in more and more numerous activities.

Because of this great complexity, the aim of the present chapter will only be to give a brief glance at some significant aspects of Québec's economy.

First and foremost, the rapid changes Québec is undergoing must be considered. The almost total reconstruction of downtown Montréal sym-

bolizes and demonstrates the economy's dynamism. In the capital city and its suburbs, several dozen acres are today immense construction sites aimed at giving the Québec City region a more useful and rewarding rôle in the economic area of which it is the centre. Anyone returning to other cities in Québec after only a few year's absence will everywhere see signs of change accomplished or in process.

Montréal

Industrial nerve centre of Québec and the largest city in Canada, Montréal is growing up and out, becoming clearly one of the world's great cities.

In less than ten years, a 95-acre area in the heart of Montréal has been cleared to make way for a vast complex of skyscrapers—hotels, shopping arcades, cinemas, exhibition centres, office buildings—directly connected to the city's two main railway stations. A true city within a city, the downtown area forms a coherent whole, tied together by an underground network which, in turn, is linked to other important parts of the city by 16 miles of subway.

To facilitate access to this swarming hive, whose construction cost reached several hundred million dollars, the street system was promptly reorganized. A vast network of main access roads took shape, connecting east-west with the Trans-Canada Highway and, north-south, with the Laurentians Autoroute, the Eastern Townships and New York State. Carrying audacity to the limit, Montréal even decided to hurl the Trans-Canada Highway right through the downtown area. Whereas elsewhere in the world high-speed traffic by-passes densely populated areas and, therefore, the centres of large cities, here the reverse is being done: Trans-Canada's two broad arteries dive 85 feet below ground level, passing near Canada's largest buildings without the slightest inconvenience, even at rush hours, to the city's already heavy urban traffic.

Thus an ultra-modern, independant system of superhighways costing hundreds of millions of dollars has been superimposed on the traditional urban pattern of narrow and crowded streets.

These gigantic works—and others we have not mentioned—put Montréal in the twenty-first century. Most of them were hastened to completion for Expo 67 or finished afterwards, but they will leave the city with a permanent infrastructure benefiting the entire economy.

In Full Expansion

The characteristic of Québec's economy is speed. Not all sectors are

equally favoured, but, on the whole, it is an economy in full expansion.

With respect to several traditional economic indicators, the figures for 1968 reveal that the economy is still growing. It is continuing to develop at an interesting pace in spite of the unusual character of 1967: an 8.2 growth rate for the gross national product (compared to the Canadian average of 6.9), 10.9 for personal income (Canada, 9.6), 7.1 for retail sales (Canada, 6.1), and so forth.

The gross national product, which is the sum of production in goods and services, rose in 1968 to 17.10 billion dollars in comparison with 15.86 billion dollars the preceding year. The increase is 7.8 per cent and compares with 8.5 per cent for Canada. These percentages are remarkably close despite Canada's more rapid increase in population, labour force and employment, which would indicate an even higher growth rate for Québec productivity.

Contrary to the tendency shown over the last few years, the labour force grew more rapidly in Canada in 1968 than in Québec (2.9 and 1.4 per cent). This slight increase in the number of newcomers to the labour market results both from extended schooling and from a decrease in the oldest age group—65 and over. The Labour force decreased by 2.9 per cent in the 14-19 year age group and by 3.6 per cent in the 65 and over age group.

Employment increased very little during 1968. The unemployment rate was 6.5 per cent, slightly worse than the 1964 level of 6.4. This unfavourable situation should not blind us to factors encouraging for the future. The rapid increase in salaries of the last few years and the enactment of some of the Kennedy Round agreements have forced businessmen to modernize their production methods in order to compete with foreign products on all markets. The consequent medium and long-term effects on the economy, and especially on employment, will be beneficial.

Investments

More than a half-million wage-earners and approximately 18 per cent of total investments demonstrate very well the importance acquired by the industrial sector in Québec. The year 1968 is characterized not so much by the growth in absolute terms of this sector as by the acceleration of structural changes which have been taking place over the last few years.

Interim data for 1968 show industrial investments of 587.3 million dollars, a 2.9 per cent decrease. For Canada as a whole, the decrease is 12.5 and for Ontario, 17.3. The relative part of industrial investments

COMPARISONS—QUEBEC AND CANADA
(in millions, 1964 to 1968)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gross National Product					
QUÉBEC	$11 894	$13 226	$14 662	$15 865	$17 105
Canada	47 393	52 203	58 104	62 109	67 368
Population on June 1					
QUÉBEC	5 584	5 685	5 781	5 868	5 927
Canada	19 290	19 644	20 015	20 405	20 744
Total Labour Force					
QUÉBEC	1 951	2 022	2 116	2 196	2 227
Canada	6 933	7 141	7 420	7 694	7 919
Total Employment					
QUÉBEC	1 827	1 912	2 016	2 080	2 082
Canada	6 609	6 862	7 152	7 379	7 537

Increase in one year over the preceding

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gross National Product				
QUÉBEC	11.2%	10.9%	8.2%	7.8%
Canada	10.1%	11.3%	6.9%	8.5%
Population on June 1				
QUÉBEC	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.0%
Canada	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%
Total Labour Force				
QUÉBEC	3.6%	4.6%	3.8%	1.4%
Canada	3.0%	3.9%	3.7%	2.9%
Total Employment				
QUÉBEC	4.7%	5.4%	3.2%	0.1%
Canada	3.8%	4.2%	3.2%	2.1%

in the total investment picture represents 17.8 per cent for Québec against 14.1 for Canada.

Industrial investments rose, in 1968, in 12 of the 18 major groups of industries. The pace is especially lively in coal and petroleum by-products (increase of 41.4 million dollars or 124.3 per cent), in the chemical products industry (5.2 million, 8.8), in the metal products industry (3.7 million, 16), in electrical equipment and appliances (2.5 million, 9.7).

The only notable slowdowns in new money occurred in the food and beverages sector and in pulp and paper and related products. The size of the investments in these two fields during recent years gave forewarning of this decline. It was felt all over Canada.

INVESTMENTS BY SECTOR WITH RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH—(1964 to 1968)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*	Relative importance of each group
	(in millions of dollars)					(in %)
Primary industry and industrial construction	252.6	231.6	257.5	260.4	266.6	7.9
Manufacturing and extraction	471.2	549.5	686.2	595.0	634.4	18.9
Public services	651.8	740.5	772.3	704.8	670.5	20.0
Residential construction	548.9	565.1	545.9	569.3	608.9	18.1
Commerce, finance and commercial services	280.4	387.8	509.0	381.3	325.6	9.7
Public construction	623.5	731.2	675.7	691.3	853.8	25.4
TOTAL	2 828.4	3 205.7	3 446.6	3 202.1	3 359.8	100.0%

* Estimated figures

Investment changes observed for 1968 in Québec present a number of interesting features. While investments increased and equipment was modernized in certain traditional sectors such as furniture and fixtures, clothing and knitware, Québec, in 1968, especially increased expenditures in such key industries as electrical appliances and equipment and petrochemical products. These sectors are among those with the most rapid growth and could in the future show excellent performance.

Industries using advanced technology experienced rapid sales growth in 1968: 5.8 per cent in non-metallic products, 7.6 in petroleum and coal products, 6.7 in electrical appliances and supplies, 9.7 in transportation equipment, 4.6 in unfinished metals. The increase in shipments may be considered normal in the other major groupings. This is true for the most important sectors with respect to employment: clothing, 2.3 per cent; food and beverages, 2.3; wood, 5.1; paper and related products, 3.4; knitware 8.9; leather, 8.2.

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS
(1964 to 1968)

INDUSTRY	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*
	millions of dollars				
Food and beverages	39.5	47.3	68.5	78.7	55.2
Rubber	5.7	8.0	21.9	6.6	7.8
Leather	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1
Textiles	43.6	39.3	38.9	25.0	22.3
Clothing and knitwear	10.6	11.2	10.7	9.2	10.8
Wood	11.6	9.1	14.6	13.1	8.8
Furniture and fixtures	6.4	6.4	6.7	9.1	11.2
Paper and related products	93.2	101.4	128.9	139.4	104.6
Printing, publishing and related industries	15.1	11.1	15.3	16.1	14.9
Unfinished metals	60.1	76.1	89.1	39.0	35.8
Finished metals	17.2	20.2	25.3	23.1	26.8
Machinery	7.6	8.4	7.8	7.9	7.9
Transportation equipment	21.3	39.5	25.2	25.2	24.7
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.1	19.2	31.7	25.9	28.4
Non-metallic mineral products	28.4	31.2	40.4	13.0	11.2
Petroleum and coal products	8.8	17.9	14.6	33.3	74.7
Chemicals and chemical products	22.6	34.1	58.3	59.0	64.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	62.6	67.3	86.3	79.0	75.9
TOTAL	471.2		686.2	604.6	587.3

* Estimated

State Aid

The government is using numerous methods to increase employment and raise the standard of living in all regions. It has to act, however, within the limits imposed by the present division of powers between Québec and the federal government.

GROWTH OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

In millions

	Year	Employment	Salaries and wages	Value of deliveries
Smelting and refining	1964	12 323	73.9	789.5
	1965	13 001	80.3	871.2
	1966	14 496	96.0	1 010.5
	1967	14 931	100.8	1 045.8
Pulp and paper	1964	26 504	152.9	740.0
	1965	27 552	161.8	778.2
	1966	28 252	183.0	867.3
	1967	28 817	194.0	910.6
Textiles	1964	41 614	154.2	684.6
	1965	43 131	165.8	714.8
	1966	44 382	182.9	766.3
	1967	44 826	193.9	804.6
Electrical appliances and supplies	1964	23 925	121.6	425.2
	1965	26 598	138.2	490.4
	1966	28 832	160.4	538.0
	1967	29 985	173.2	575.6
Chemical products	1964	19 898	106.5	499.9
	1965	21 320	115.5	535.3
	1966	21 938	127.4	573.8
	1967	22 157	135.1	602.5
Transportation equipment	1964	24 323	131.0	386.7
	1965	24 605	139.0	445.1
	1966	26 683	161.2	488.3
	1967	27 750	174.1	522.5

From the beginning of its operations in December 1967 up to January 15, 1969, the Québec Industrial Credit Bureau approved 95 loans totalling $9 791 200, favouring the economic development of 15 sub-regions in seven of the ten administrative regions.

The government also gave effect, on July 12, 1968, to the Regional Industrial Development Assistance Act. During six months, up to January 15, 1969, 265 requests were received presuming progressive investments of $173 161 468 before March 31, 1971, and total premiums–paid exclusively by Québec–of $20 804 477. As a result, 6 531 new jobs will be created, and nine out of ten of the administrative regions will benefit. The following table gives the division by region.

REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ACT
(distribution, according to administrative region, of requests received between July 12, 1968, and January 15, 1969)

Region	Number of projects	Investment	Premium	Jobs created
Eastern Townships	36	$17 134 103	$4 087 811	752
North Shore	2	52 497 640	533 972*	615
Gaspé Peninsula–Lower Saint Lawrence	16	4 889 463	477 216*	555
Québec City	96	53 410 567	5 791 651	1 390
Northwest	13	8 848 875	2 509 346	976
Outaouais	9	5 068 240	812 372*	168
Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean	13	3 783 063	235 757*	176
Trois-Rivières	73	26 929 517	6 364 652	1 899
Montréal	7	—	—	—
New Québec	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	265	$173 161 466	$20 804 777	6 531

* Only amounts in excess of the federal premiums and paid out by Québec have been taken into account.

Requests for investment premiums have continued to mount. On October 9, 1969, there were 605, three-fourths of which came from the regions of Québec City, Trois-Rivières and the Eastern Townships.

To stimulate industrial and commercial activity, the government set up in the spring of 1969 a General Council of Industry composed of 50 leading businessmen, to support measures the government intends to take to stimulate economic life.

Another of the government's far-reaching projects was put into effect for three years on September 1, 1969, with credits of 50 million dollars. This is a new program of financial assistance to key industries, designed to favour the establishment or expansion, in Québec, of recognized companies which will introduce advanced technology and new products able to find their way to export markets. This program is aimed at the following sectors: electrical equipment, electronics, chemicals, industrial machinery, the aerospace industry.

After this brief glance at industry, let us return to more general considerations. The following table shows how production is divided over broader sectors of Québec's economy.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY SECTOR
(in millions of dollars)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Agriculture*	493.4	528.2	597.5	643.2
Forests	248.1	253.8	274.3	312.3
Fishing and trapping	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.8
Electric power	382.7	443.0	471.0	498.7
Mines and quarries	549.8	571.3	595.0	579.1
Extraction	9 270.1	9 978.4	10 789.9	11 411.5
Construction	2 365.9	2 616.8	2 738.3	2 588.2

* Not including supplementary and deficiency payments.

Salaries and wages

Another essential activity of economic life—the most important—is consumption. Increase in production automatically entails a rise in personal income. The latter went from 8.98 billion dollars in 1964 to 13.1 billion dollars in 1968, and the average of the yearly increments is 9.9 per cent.

The largest item constituting personal income is salaries and wages. They totaled 6.2 billion dollars in 1964 and rose to 9.2 billion dollars in 1968; the average of yearly increments is 10.2 per cent.

The following table covers a period of five years, from 1962 to 1967, and gives the yearly averages of weekly salaries and wages in various industries, then, in each case, the dollar variation as a percentage.

AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES AND DOLLAR VARIATION PERCENTAGES
(1962 and 1967)

Industry	1962	1967	1967/62 Dollar variation percentages
Mining	$ 94.56	$119.38	26.2
Unfinished metals	103.57	130.29	25.8
Electrical appliances	92.99	113.59	22.2
Chemical products	97.64	120.29	23.2
Textiles	67.41	87.15	29.3
Construction	90.64	134.14	48.0
Extraction	78.91	100.31	27.1
Transportation and communications	85.57	115.02	34.4
Commerce	65.51	80.88	23.5
Finance and insurance	76.49	99.75	30.4
Services	58.67	80.46	37.1
—personal	46.43	57.34	23.5
—commercial	86.56	113.63	31.3
all industries together	78.23	101.14	29.3

Quebecers, even though they are enjoying higher incomes, are faced with price increases which, on the whole, materially affect the cost of living. An inflationist trend is being felt all over the world today.

During the year 1968, the federal consumer price index (1949 = 100), increased by 4.1 points for the whole of Canada and 3.4 for Montréal. If the four years from 1964 to 1968 are considered, the average increase was 3.4 points for Canada and 3.1 for Montréal.

Experience shows, moreover, that the cost of living is in general lower in the rest of Québec than in Montréal.

Financial Institutions

There are six million Quebecers, hundreds of thousands of enterprises involved in production, consumption and services—all these economic entities need financial institutions.

The banks, savings and credit unions, stock exchanges, insurance companies and other reservoirs of capital constantly support each component in the major sectors of economic life. They also contribute—directly or indirectly—to the better life of every Quebecer.

Banks

Québec itself has no central bank and does not print currency. Under the British North America Act, these privileges belong exclusively to the federal government which acts, therefore, on behalf of the ten provinces through the Bank of Canada.

Established in 1934, the Bank of Canada, in conjunction with Canada's nine chartered banks, constitutes the cornerstone of Canada's financial structure. Five chartered banks have their head offices in Montréal.

These federally chartered banks accept deposits and make loans for all types of commercial, industrial and agricultural operations. They also buy and sell securities and deal in foreign exchange.

QUEBEC BRANCHES OF CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS*

	Number in 1968
National Canadian Bank	601
Provincial Bank of Canada	310
Bank of Montréal	197
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	180
Royal Bank of Canada	177
Toronto Dominion Bank	71
Bank of Nova Scotia	66
People's Bank	28
Mercantile Bank of Canada	2
Total	1 632

*Including sub-agencies receiving deposits on behalf of the banks.

Clearing house activity is the best measure of the Canadian banking system's vigour. Canada's first clearing house was opened in Montréal in 1888; today there are nine others in Québec and 42 in the other members of the Canadian federation.

CHEQUES PRESENTED TO CLEARING HOUSES

Year	Value (in millions of dollars)	Increase (in percentages)
1953	39 466	–
1961	89 511	126.8
1966	165 758	85.2
1967	177 754	7.2
1968	185 384	4.3

Savings Bank

In addition to the chartered banks, another banking organization operates in Québec—the Montréal City and District Savings Bank, founded in 1846. This private bank is also federally regulated and enjoys most of the privileges extended to chartered banks, but specializes in making personal loans to provide short- or long-term capital. The progress made by this savings bank in recent years is indicated in the following chart:

Montréal City and District Savings Bank	Number of branches	Total assets (in thousands of dollars)	Loans outstanding on mortgages (in thousands of dollars)	Other loans outstanding (in thousands of dollars)
1951	31	176 349	506	3 966
1956	37	226 974	24 742	8 045
1961	53	277 680	69 794	14 950
1966	74	393 942	203 245	23 090
1967	76	436 146	226 513	32 765
1968	77	483 452	235 718	33 078

Savings and Credit Unions

Founded at the turn of the century to combat usurious interest rates, Québec's Caisses Populaires are savings and loan cooperatives. Novel in

concept and often imitated in recent years, these cooperatives have grown into a powerful economic and social tool in the hands of Quebecers. They acquired their strength in two ways: first, their rapid spread throughout Québec; then, their organization into regional unions and more broadly-based federations.

Originally regulated by the Québec Cooperative Syndicates Act, the Caisses Populaires have, since 1963, operated under the Savings and Credit Unions Act which allows them, among other things, to take the initial steps in participating in the great industrial progress being made in modern Québec. Equally with the government—each contributed five million dollars—they had, one year earlier, helped finance the General Investment Corporation.

CAISSES POPULAIRES IN QUÉBEC

	1957 (business year)	1967 (December 31)	1968 (December 31)
Number of caisses	1 134	1 322	1 331
Number of members	991 910	2 214 721	2 401 837
Total assets	$521 433 567	$1 685 631 193	$1 844 417 303
Mortgage and sight loans	$117 024 586	$ 909 353 756	$1 019 483 363
Investments	$160 645 686	$ 416 156 363	$ 417 993 959
Capital shares	$ 33 625 004	$ 176 407 124	$ 202 085 993
Savings	$451 740 223	$1 412 326 079	$1 530 714 619

The first Caisse Populaire began operating in 1900 with a deposit of ten cents gratefully received by the founder, Alphonse Desjardins. Today there are 1 331 of them grouped in two federations, the most important of which has its head office in Lévis. Expansion of this federation produced a long line of enterprises called the "Mouvement Desjardins". Among these are almost 1 300 caisses plus their ten regional unions, four insurance companies, a mutual funds enterprise, a trust company and an institute for training and educating adults.

In addition to the Caisses Populaires, there are 411 savings and credit unions, 27 of which are non-affiliated. The other 384 are affiliated as follows: 168 with the "Fédération des caisses d'économie", 158 with the Québec Credit Unions League, 20 with Cendel Credit Union, 10 with

the "Fédération des caisses d'établissement" and 28 with the "Caisses d'entraide économique". Together they have assets of 144 million dollars, as shown in the following table.

OTHER SAVINGS AND CREDIT UNIONS (1968)

Number of institutions	411
Number of members	219 530
Total assets	$144 181 365
Mortgage and sight loans	$121 986 280
Investments	$ 9 782 104
Capital shares	$ 81 523 169
Savings	$ 22 775 764

The Stock Exchange

As Canada's metropolis and one of the most important financial centres in North America, Montréal is the home of Canada's two largest stock exchanges–the Montréal and Canadian.

Both exchanges are located in the same ultra-modern skyscraper and have at their disposal the most modern electronic equipment available, including quotation boards, closed-circuit television and computers. This equipment allows the exchanges to serve their clients better and instantly answer requests for information.

Insurance

The average Quebecer, like his fellow Canadians and American neighbours, spends a large part of his income on insurance premiums. Everything is insured–his house against fire, his car against accidents, his life against untimely death, his health against illness and accidents, his personal liability against unforeseen events and so on.

In 1966, Quebecers paid 958.7 million dollars in insurance premiums: 449.1 million dollars for life insurance, 509.6 million dollars for general insurance. At the end of 1967, life insurance in force reached 26.5 billion dollars.

Trust companies should also be mentioned: in 1967, there were 31 doing business in Québec and 19 had their home offices here. There are also investment companies, mutual funds and the like.

A Government Department

On August 12, 1967, the government set up a new department charged with the implementation of 26 laws and with four objectives: to protect the consuming public with regard to financial transactions, to encourage the creation and expansion of business enterprises, to perfect the collection and analysis of information on corporate enterprises and, in general, to supervise Québec's economic progress.

Education

Thrust to the forefront of the post-industrial age and forced to move at breakneck speed, Québec has wagered its all on education and made it a priority in every region. Questioning even the basic principles underlying established structures, it has rebuilt its educational system from the ground up.

The fantastic progress of science and technology has revolutionized society. Educational structures are becoming inadequate everywhere; this is a world phenomenon. It is to Québec's honour to have met the challenge with imagination, boldness and, above all, the remarkable adaptability of its people.

By Rapid Strides

In order to meet the difficult demands of the modern age in the best possible way, a royal commission of inquiry on education, the Parent Commission, was set up in 1961. Then, following the recommendations of this body, the governmental machinery dealing with the schools was re-organized and up-graded into a Department of Education headed and administered by a responsible cabinet member. Traditionally, a high civil servant had been responsible for the administration of public education.

The new department set itself the objective of putting into effect, as fast as reasonable, the basic recommendations of the Parent Commission. This meant far-reaching changes at all levels of education. The students benefited from the reforms as they were introduced.

QUEBEC'S STUDENT POPULATION
(in thousands of enrolments)

	1962/63	1965/66	1969/70*
Kindergarten	17	45	108
Elementary schools	953	988	981
Secondary schools	337	417	515
Colleges	55	77	119
Universities	26	34	63
TOTAL	1 388	1 561	1 786

*Estimated

In order to make a useful comparison between the years and to illustrate the rapid growth in the school population, the above table has taken into account only day enrolments. If continuing education (adult education) were included, the total would be much higher. For example, in 1968-69 there were 290 866 adult students and the number is still growing. Thus there are more than two million people taking courses—one-third of the population!

To satisfy so heavy a demand, the government immediately exerted every effort to increase the number of schools, educational material and teachers. The education budget was 218 million dollars in 1955 and is now around a billion dollars.

Exploding school needs have resulted in the closing of many rural schools, where one teacher was responsible for six or seven different grades, as well as the creation, starting from zero, of a network of 55 regional school boards responsible for secondary school education. Hundreds of schools, some really educational cities, had to be constructed and the administrative structure had to be re-organized from top to bottom.

Among the general objectives, there was the goal of ensuring for remote areas education equivalent to that available in large cities. The Department of Education is therefore broadening the facilities providing access to regional institutions and seeing to the efficient transportation—without charge—of the students. The following paragraphs will attempt to show, by educational level, changes now going on.

Kindergarten

Every child reaching the age of 5 by October 1, can be enrolled in a kindergarten set up, with special grants, by the local school board. In 1968-69 there were 103 674 children in these schools—six times more than the number six years ago.

The kindergarten complements the learning processes of family life in a way which makes for a better transition from home to elementary school. It encourages the child to develop his creative imagination, power of observation, ability to get on with others and manual skills. No academic subjects are taught, but a taste for regular school is developed.

Elementary School

Open to children between the ages of six and twelve, elementary schools are almost all public and are administered by local school boards. Instruction is centred on the languages—French and English—arithmetic, Canadian history, geography, religion, deportment, homemaking arts, manual training, the elements of music, physical education and drawing.

This level comprises, or will soon do so—according to the degree of application of educational reform in each area—six years instead of the former seven.

Today greater stress is placed on the age of the child than on his grade in school. This new approach is based on psychological considerations; in order to develop harmoniously, and from all points of view, the child must grow up in a suitably homogeneous environment, the age group being considered the determining factor in homogeneity. School children

of the same age are therefore together at certain times for common activities. At other times, they are separated into average, accelerated and slow streams, according to their abilities. This system for grouping children in elementary schools is progressively replacing the old method of rigid classing by grade and allows each child to develop at his natural pace. The child's progress is greatly helped.

Secondary School

After elementary school, youngsters of 12, better prepared than were their predecessors at the same stage, move up to secondary school where in general, they will remain until they are at least 16, since secondary education now extends over five years instead of four, no matter what type of instruction the individual desires.

The secondary school is becoming more and more comprehensive with optional courses and subject promotion. The student's mother tongue and the second language, mathematics, history, and the like make up a common core of required subjects. Students can choose among various options those that suit them best. A change of program is possible and, if the student feels it necessary, he may make such a change without having to drop back. Since numerous practical trade and business courses have been included in the same general system, students taking these can acquire a general education equal to that imparted to any others at same level.

At the secondary school, the first meaningful choices are made, this being made possible by the option system. While a certain number of youngsters choose job preparation courses during the third and fourth years of secondary school, the majority continue their studies. Some of these begin vocational courses in the fifth year, entering the labour market immediately thereafter. Others—proportionally more and more numerous—finish their fifth year of secondary school with the intention of continuing their studies in college.

College

The general and vocational college, after secondary school, embodies an advanced and daring concept. Such colleges offer courses leading either to university or to the labour market in occupations requiring technical training.

The college level is designed first of all to continue the student's general education through such unifying disciplines as literature and philosophy; it should also allow him to begin or complete his vocational training.

Each student registers for a group of subjects related to his chosen field and rounds out his program of studies with optional courses.

The general and vocational college replaces, by bringing them together under a single administration, a whole series of schools formerly independent and scattered, with no common tie other than their position between secondary and university education—technical schools, institutes of technology, normal schools, classical colleges, vocational schools (agriculture, fine arts, music, etc.), "instituts familiaux", and so forth.

Twenty-three of these public colleges opened their doors in September 1968, and received 35 520 students. Twelve months later, in September 1969, there were 30 colleges expecting about 50 000 students. More are on the way. College education lasts two or three years, generally two when the student plans to enter university and three if he chooses to enter the labour market.

University

The University of Québec, created by a special act in 1968 and opened in September 1969, completes the Québec public education system. It will be described after discussing the private universities.

Québec has six private universities: three in Montréal, one in Québec City, one in Sherbrooke and one in Lennoxville. Three give instruction in English and three in French.

Laval University is the oldest French-language university, having been founded in 1852. Recently relocated in entirely new quarters, it includes such faculties and schools as agriculture, arts, business administration, forestry and land surveying, law, medicine, philosophy, science and engineering, fisheries, geography, history, social sciences, theology, education, home economics, music, nursing, pharmacy and social work.

The University of Montréal, established in 1878 as a branch of Laval University, first gained some measure of independence in 1889. It was subsequently chartered in 1920. Instruction is in French and leads to all degrees through the doctorate. Besides such faculties as law, theology, medicine, dentistry, arts, social sciences, philosophy, pharmacy, science and music, the University of Montréal also includes several affiliated schools, of which the most important are the Ecole Polytechnique, the School of Higher Commercial Studies, a school of optometry, a veterinary school, the Oka agricultural college and a school of education.

McGill University, English-speaking and non-confessional, offers the same fields of instruction as the two preceding universities. McGill was chartered in 1829.

The University of Sherbrooke, founded in 1954, awards degrees in the following fields: arts, law, medicine, science, commerce, theology, education and, since 1969, administration.

Bishop's University, located in Lennoxville, includes faculties of art, science and theology. Diplomas are also awarded in commerce and education.

Sir George Williams University began with courses for the public offered by the YMCA. Today, it has faculties of arts, science and commerce and offers the bachelor's degree in each.

To the six preceding institutions should be added the *University of Québec*, created at the end of 1968 by a special act making it a structural core. The new university came at a time when the population explosion was just hitting the universities as a result of the progress achieved during the last few years in secondary schools and colleges. In the next ten years, university enrolments will double, going from 45 000 to about 90 000.

The new university's administrative headquarters are in the capital while constituant universities and research institutes may be located wherever deemed useful. Following the goal of decentralized services, about ten university-level institutions in Montréal, Trois-Rivières and Chicoutimi make up the initial system. Elsewhere, for example at Rimouski, more institutions will be added to the system as occasion and progress demand. In coordination with the whole line of Québec's educational needs, priority is given to teacher training for which a new setting has been devised, a fresh wind is blowing and university status has been attained.

For the first time in the history of Québec, the government is directly involved in the creation of new universities. It is basing its action on serious studies made of future needs, taking into account the rapid changes in knowledge and its mode of transmission. The new University of Québec—new in all senses of the word—has been given a joint operational structure which represents a step forward over what is found elsewhere, especially in some American state universities and in France.

Teacher Education

The sudden increase in Québec's student population has necessitated an intensive program of teacher education. It has already been noted that

the University of Québec assigns great importance to the advantages deriving from a new approach to the preparation of present and future teachers.

More and more prospective teachers are enrolling in university-level courses, as are those already in the profession for their own improvement. It remains that the normal schools continue to play a valuable part, with a total of 23 493 enrolments during 1968-69. The distribution of these enrolments may be seen in the following table.

TEACHER EDUCATION
1968-69

	men	women	total
State normal schools			
full time	3 745	2 639	6 384
part time	3 897	4 287	8 184
Private normal schools			
full time	1 091	4 628	5 719
part time	428	2 778	3 206
Total enrolment	9 161	14 332	23 493

Continuing Education

Today, what is called continuing education has become a must in a society where the fund of knowledge and its applications increase daily. People are aware of this and, in large numbers, make the necessary effort to improve themselves. Therefore the Department of Education, realizing the needs of the adult population, undertook to encourage and plan for adult education, in addition to concerning itself with the young.

A vivid experiment in this new concept of adult education was carried out in 1964 in the Lower Saint Lawrence-Gaspé region, one of the areas left behind in Québec's economic progress. More than 6 900 adults from 134 communities went back to school and were assigned to 281 classes. Approximately 2 000 adults completed grade IX in this program and an equal number successfully completed grade VII. This experiment served as a guide for similar projects undertaken the following year throughout Québec.

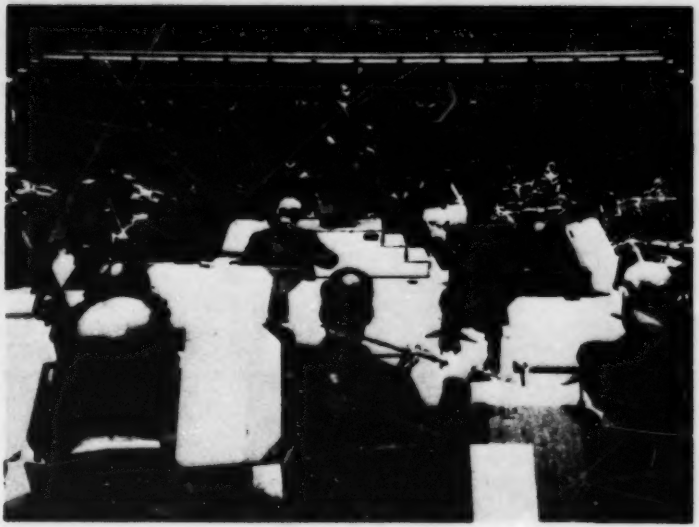
In 1966, the Department of Education created a Continuing Education Branch given the task of expediting a form of training for adults adapted to the changing conditions of modern technology and the labour market. More than a third of a million adults are profiting thereby. From September 1, 1968, to July 31, 1969, full-time adult enrolments rose to 64 388 while those part-time reached 287 823, making a total of 352 211. This last total may be compared to 271 751 during the preceding 12 months. The following table shows the distribution of these adult students by groups.

NUMBER OF ENROLMENTS IN ADULT TRAINING COURSES
(from September 1, 1968, to July 31, 1969)

	Full-time	Part-time
Pre-employment courses		
elementary	1 483	1 845
secondary	44 518	154 515
vocational training	7 863	19 186
agricultural training	3 988	241
management training	1 529	2 428
courses for immigrants (COFI)	5 007	6 515
community education	—	97 279
correspondence courses	—	5 812
TOTAL	64 388	287 823
GRAND TOTAL	352 211	

The preceding table does not take into account the educational television experiment carried out by TEVEC for the adults of the Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean region. The experiment was begun in 1967-68 with 33 961 official enrolments on a program aimed at training up to the grade IX level for those among the adult population who had not gone that far in school. Several tens of thousands of other adults participated in the

experiment, although they were not enrolled. The experiment continued in 1968-69. The student viewer was able to take six hours of courses weekly on the television in his home. More than half the subjects taught dealt with socio-economic matters; the basic instruction, however, was in French, English and mathematics. The experiment made use of a complex organization of correspondence, social activation, home visits with a computer-directed homework and test-correction centre.



Culture and the Arts

The world of culture and the arts certainly did not remain on the sidelines during the explosion of life which has shaken Québec during the last quarter century. It may even be asked whether our young poets, writers, musicians, painters, sculptors, graphic artists, *chansonniers*—those combination singer-composers—actors and directors have not fostered the energies which are today making possible the renewal of Québec.

Not that the people of Québec were dead or asleep. Rather they were on the defensive. Surrounded on all sides, they sometimes retreated within themselves. Wanting to preserve their cultural values, they ran the risk of forgetting economic forces.

What was needed for Québec to feel capable of more and to go beyond mere survival—which kept it alive yet paralysed—was a quickened historical tempo, rivalry between peoples and their pursuit of their own individualities. From now on, Québec no longer survives—it lives.

Literature

It would be merely tedious to seek any intellectual leader or Renaissance master mind for Québec letters. There has been no trail blazer marking the path to be taken, drawing all literature in his wake through the depths of the virgin forest. Québec had to make up for so much lost time that it suffered its best writers to supersede each other in rapid succession, as though in a gruelling relay race to reach the goal of present truth and future reality. Scarcely had Nelligan given up his attempt to conquer the absolute when Saint-Denys Garneau enticed the younger generation into a new and fantastic chase, only to be out-distanced himself by a Sylvain Garneau. In their turn, other poets appeared, all devising new tongues and offering a fresh countenance to the Quebecer, proclaiming that here was his true soul, his authentic image.

This thirst for living knew no limits: it left its mark on all literary forms. Poets, novelists, essayists and historians did not escape this new awakening any more than did philosophers and theologians.

In 1968, for example, Québec publishers issued 815 books and brochures of which 722 were original works. Besides the great number of works of the imagination, Québec publications surpass the per capita average of most countries in works of history, biography, religion and theology.

A network of about a hundred booksellers accredited by the Department of Cultural Affairs as well as some 2 000 sales outlets distribute the new publications to the four corners of Québec. The sales outlets consist of newsstands, supermarkets, tobacco shops, bus and train stations, hotels, groceries and pharmacies, some offering the best paperbacks, some displaying in wire racks a few dozen works for hurried readers.

Public and semi-private libraries have also expanded tremendously in recent years. At a rough estimate, more than 12 million books are on their shelves. One hundred and nineteen public libraries with over three million volumes serve a population of some three and a half million people of whom 727 000 are regular users. Statistics for 1969, for example, show that, since 1960, the number of card holders has increased by 119 per cent; books, 93 per cent; books lent, 101 per cent; municipal contributions, 201 per cent; Québec government grants, 948 per cent; expenditures for acquisitions and salaries, 226 and 262 per cent each.

Technical and academic libraries—elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities—have the largest collections: 1.2 million volumes in the first group and seven million in the second.

The Québec Government operates 13 libraries, of which two have especially notable collections—the library of the National Assembly in Québec City and the former Saint-Sulpice Library in Montréal which became the Québec's National Library in January 1968. Depository for writings reflecting French culture in the Americas, the National Library is responsible for their circulation. Following general agreements between France and Québec, statutory deposit is reciprocal between the two national libraries.

Two regional libraries in the Saint-Maurice and Outaouais areas serve some 60 localities by means of bookmobiles. In addition, two other libraries serve the whole province. One is the McLennan Travelling Library, which visits the English-speaking minorities, and the other is the Caisses voyageuses d'Hochelaga, which distributes children's books.

Finally, annual book fairs (at Québec City in particular) attract the attention of hundreds of thousands of people with the latest publications, best sellers and new de luxe editions.

The Theatre

Proud of its early beginnings—*The Cid* was played in Québec City as early as 1646—the theatre is no less ebullient and dynamic than literature and displays the same eagerness and captivating vitality.

Québec's major permanent companies are the Théâtre du Nouveau-Monde, le Théâtre du Rideau Vert, la Nouvelle Compagnie Théâtrale, la Comédie Canadienne and le Théâtre de Quat-Sous and, for opera, le Théâtre Lyrique du Québec. Le Théâtre Populaire du Québec is a travelling troupe and L'Escale is a showboat staging performances along the banks of the major waterways.

The amateur theatre is very much alive and has a deep devotion and even reverence for the theatre of experiment and social commitment—often called avant-garde. Each region has an amateur troupe or troupes, some of which are more than ten years old. Les Compagnons de Notre-Dame, in Trois-Rivières, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary this year. It would appear to be the oldest troupe still in existence in Canada.

Summer theatres are still popular, many of them housed in former barns. The major ones are La Marjolaine in the Eastern Townships, le

Théâtre des Prairies in Joliette, le Théâtre des Marguerites in Trois-Rivières, La Fenière in Québec City, the Sun Valley in Sainte-Adèle and the Piggery in North Hatley.

Festivals are a major activity. Among those which must be mentioned are those put on by the Canadian Amateur Theatre Association, the Festival de théâtre étudiant at Lac-Mégantic, and a newly created one at Sainte-Agathe, north of Montréal.

New companies are trying to get established. Among these are the Centre du Théâtre d'aujourd'hui, of Montréal, l'Atelier de Sherbrooke and a company recently set up in Québec City.

During 1968-1969, the government granted $865 000 to companies and theatrical organizations.

Québec is concerned with the training of its theatrical personnel. The government has established at Montréal and at Québec City the National Conservatory of Dramatic Arts which has a total of about one hundred students in its two schools studying acting and staging. The government also contributes to the operating costs of the National Theatre School of Canada in Montréal.

Playwriting attracts special attention. Grants are awarded to a playwrights' workshop, le Centre d'essai des auteurs dramatiques, and scholarships are given by the Commission for Canadian plays and a government service for aid to artistic creation.

Les chansonniers

Québec's rebirth will certainly go down in history for having created a new breed of poet. Here they are called *chansonniers*, songwriters who sing their own compositions.

They lie somewhere between the mediaeval troubadours and Negro spiritual singers, coming closer to the latter when they deal with the life they know in such songs as *Fer et titane* by Gilles Vigneault (the great mining boom on the North Shore), *La Manic* by Georges Dor (a lonely construction worker in the far north thinks of his girl), *La Saint-Jean* by Hervé Brousseau (strongly nationalist in mood, inspired by French Canada's national holiday), *Le taxi* by Claude Léveillé (a taxi driver with aspirations resigns himself to his lot), *Les fleurs de macadam* by Jean-Pierre Ferland (city dwellers and their asphalt environment), *Quand les hommes vivront d'amour* by Raymond Lévesque (longing for a society based on love). All these artists follow a pattern set by Félix Leclerc.

Their great popularity, especially among the younger generation, arises from the fact that their voices, gestures, poetry and music reflect the soul of Québec, that they evoke a response from every echo latent in the people's consciousness.

Hence, it is not astonishing that Québec singers have done so well at international festivals—in particular at Sopot, Poland—and return laden with honours.

Music

Igor Markevitch, Zubin Mehta's predecessor on the Montréal Symphony Orchestra's podium, once remarked in a television interview that, with Germany and Italy, Québec could claim the world's loveliest voices. It is true that Raoul Jobin, Maureen Forrester, Pierrette Alarie, Léopold Simoneau, André Turp, Richard Verreault, Robert Savoie, Louis Quilico, Joseph Rouleau, Claire Gagnier, Colette Boky and Huguette Tourangeau—to name only the best known—are gifted with voices to be envied.

For Québec's people have music in their blood; their sense of rhythm is innate. A heritage handed down from father to son ever since their ancestors first wondered at the irresistible dance of the waves, the resonance of the murmurs from the forest, the beating of gulls' wings, the moaning of ice lifted by the tides, summer storms and wind quivering through the trees. A sensitive people who have even translated into harmonious sound and living rhythm the grotesque spirals of black smoke spouted by factory chimneys, Quebecers have grown used to drawing their very sustenance from song and dance and music. Their lives are built on sound; it is a religion.

The following are among the major musical institutions.

Two symphony orchestras—one at Montréal directed by Franz Paul Decker and one at Québec City directed by Pierre Dervaux.

Several chamber orchestras—in particular the McGill Chamber Orchestra directed by Alexander Brott.

Six musical conservatories—in addition to the ones at Montréal and Québec City there are the more recent conservatories at Trois-Rivières, Hull, Chicoutimi and Val-d'Or. The McGill University Music Preparatory School, attended mainly by English-speaking students, should also be mentioned. More than 1 200 students attend the tuition-free conservatories where admission is on the basis of a competitive audition. More than 150 teachers, mostly Québec musicians, give a widely respected instruction. A few instructors from other countries have joined their ranks.

Three faculties of music--Laval University, McGill University and the University of Montréal maintain a long tradition of musical instruction and provide most of the future music teachers for the schools.

Several advanced schools of music--the most famous of these is the Ecole Vincent-d'Indy which specializes in training pupils of exceptional talent, discovered at an early age through the numerous schools conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. Most of the advanced schools of music are attached to universities.

Les Jeunesses Musicales--in addition to its unique musical camp at Mount Orford, this organization arranges tours by distinguished artists to arouse a taste for music among the young and improve their performing skills.

A musical prize--the Prix d'Europe, given annually is awarded in the disciplines of keyboard, string, orchestral instruments and musical compositions. Responsibility for the competition rests with the Académie de musique de Québec.

Fine Arts

The fine arts balance sheet is no less impressive--some 800 painters, 250 sculptors and 125 artists in graphic media, recognized as professionals or amateurs.

Like the artisans of the new literature, theatre and music, the high priests of painting and sculpture are deeply involved in Québec's cultural revolution. Each brings his stone to build tomorrow's Québec. They have the same will to create, the same will to extract from matter the soul of today's Québec, without excessive concern to please or conform to traditional requirements of descriptive detail. They speak the language of the new Québec, of a country which has shed its ancient masks like dead skins and seeks desperately to recognize its own face.

The most important museums, other than those devoted to historical collections, are the Québec Museum, located in the capital, the still young Museum of Contemporary Art, in Montréal, and the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts. The first two are government owned.

In addition Montréal prides itself on having not less than 65 art dealers' galleries where art lovers and collectors come to admire exhibitions of some of Québec's best painters as well as the works of those from other lands.

Mass Media

Mass media and advertising play an important rôle in Québec society, a society dominated by the thirst to know about modern Québec, by the competitive atmosphere of democracy and the law of supply and demand. The average Quebecer is constantly exposed to advertisements from the most varied sources: direct or indirect sollicitations from radio and television, newspaper advertisements, notices in buses and the subway, billboards, films, the mails, and others.

Except for three television stations and four radio stations owned by the federal government's independent broadcasting corporation, news

media in Québec are privately owned and depend on advertising for their revenue and, in the case of the press, on subscriptions and news-stand sales. Freedom of the press is almost absolute, libel and slander laws being the only restrictions.

The Press

Fourteen daily newspapers—ten in French and four in English—publish more than a million copies a day and reach 80 per cent of all families. Afternoon newspapers clearly dominate the field. *La Presse* (Montréal—certain editions having as many as 152 pages, eight column size—leads in circulation with a daily average of 222 184 copies. Next come *The Montreal Star* and *Le Soleil* (Québec City) with circulations of 195 616 and 162 116 respectively. The leading morning dailies are *Montréal-Matin* (138 174 copies), *The Gazette* (134 934) and *Le Devoir* (39 916), all three published in Montréal.

Strongly influenced by North American journalistic methods, these newspapers devote most of their columns to local and regional news but national, Canadian and international events are by no means ignored. Sports news is given a prominent place as are items of interest to women, entertainment (including radio and television programs), finance (stock market figures appearing daily) and special features.

The big weekly newspapers which appear every weekend in Québec (13 different publications with total circulation of 1 442 194 copies per week) are an invention and monopoly of the French-language press. Two provide last-minute news and are distributed very early Sunday morning. The others try to present an easy text designed to enhance weekend leisure. Most of the daily newspapers also publish an illustrated weekend supplement in their Saturday issue.

The regional weekly newspapers have considerable influence because they publish news of close-to-home interest thereby gaining high readership ratings. A survey made by the Québec Information and Publicity Bureau at the end of 1968 and beginning of 1969 listed 182 weekly papers. The circulation of 24 could not be obtained and the other 158 were made up of 117 publications in French, 14 in English and 27 bilingual, giving a total circulation of 1 516 081. The French-language weeklies have the greatest circulation (1 028 654), followed by the bilingual papers (399 522) and the English-language ones (87 905).

There are 14 ethnic newspapers in Québec, most of them appearing weekly. They are published in German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Portu-

guese and Yiddish. They help keep alive the original cultures of New Quebecers.

Among the large magazines published in Québec, the following should be mentioned: *Sélection du Reader's Digest* (266 434 copies per month), the French-language editions of *Chatelaine* (257 922) and *Le Magazine Maclean* (171 387) and *Actualités* (110 177).

THE PRESS IN QUEBEC

Category	Total Circulation
Dailies	1 082 682
French-language dailies	739 023
Weekend newspapers	1 442 194
Regional weeklies	1 516 081
French-language weeklies	1 028 654
Magazines	805 940

Radio and Television

In Québec, as in the rest of Canada, broadcasting is shared by government and private enterprise. Contrary to general European practice, advertising is allowed but it is regulated. In spite of Québec's size, 88 per cent of all families have a television, sometimes two or even three. It is estimated that 97 per cent of all families have at least one radio. A good majority of all private automobiles are equipped with radio.

There are 16 television stations in Québec—12 French-language, 3 English-language and one bilingual in Carleton (Gaspé)—with thirty some relay transmitters scattered across the province. Broadcasting runs from 102 to 105 hours a week during the winter and 80 in the summer. More than half of the programs are Canadian productions, the remainder being mainly French and American films. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, government owned, has only two French-language stations, one at Montréal and one at Québec City, but nine of the private stations are affiliated with it and rebroadcast a considerable proportion of its material. The private stations also occasionally join together temporarily for certain hours of the day to share programs produced by one of them.

There are 56 AM radio stations and 10 FM stations, some of which

are on the air 24 hours a day. French-language broadcasting (47 stations) is in general wholly different from English-language radio (9 stations). Since the television era began, North American broadcasters have restricted themselves to news and recorded music. The French-language broadcasters have, however, continued to follow the traditional methods which brought them success before television. Consequently, French-speaking listeners do not just look for popular music on their radio but are still enjoying radio serials which have, sometimes, held faithful listeners for 15 or 20 years.

Advertising

Part of North America and its highly competitive economy, Quebecers are submerged in advertisements. Humorists have observed that the only part of a television show we can be sure will not be interrupted at the most inopportune moment is the commercial.

Advertising absorbs a really considerable amount of money. Publications receive approximately 40 per cent of what is spent on advertising by large corporations. Television corners more than 27 per cent and radio about 10 per cent. The following table shows the cost of advertising with examples.

Cost of an advertisement of 1 000 agate lines
(about 10 x 15 inches)
per 1 000 copies sold

	Total Cost	Circulation	Cost per thousand
All dailies in both languages	$5 790	1 118 020	$5.18
Selection of 9 dailies in both languages	4 750	1 010 347	4.70
All French-language dailies	4 150	772 005	5.38
Selection of 6 major French-language dailies	3 070	634 117	4.84

Cost of a one-minute television commercial, per thousand homes reached

	Total Cost	Estimated Audience	Cost per thousand
All stations in Québec	$3 068	800 000	$3.83
Selection of 13 stations with best coverage	2 243	600 000	3.74
All French-language stations	2 303	650 000	3.54
Selection of 10 stations covering all Québec	1 630	550 000	2.96

CANADIAN CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters
1 foot	=	3.048 decimeters
1 yard	=	0.9144 meters
0.62 mile	=	1 kilometer
25 miles	=	approximately 40 kilometers

To change miles into kilometers, divide by 0.62. To change kilometers into miles, multiply by 0.62.

1 square inch	=	6.452 square centimeters
1 square foot	=	9.2903 square decimeters
1 square yard	=	0.8361 square meters
1 acre	=	0.404 hectares
1 square mile	=	2.59 square kilometers

1 ounce	=	28.35 grams
1 pound	=	0.45 kilograms
1 ton (= 2 000 pounds)	=	0.91 metric tons

1 pint	=	0.567 liters
1 quart	=	1.135 liters
1 gallon (imperial measure)	=	1.2009 gallons (U.S. measure)

1 gallon (imperial measure)	=	4.543 liters

One gallon of water weighs 10 pounds or 4.5 kilograms.

1 Canadian dollar	=	approximately 5 French francs 50 Belgian francs 600 Italian lire 3.5 West German marks 4 Swedish crowns
1 English pound	=	between $2.55 and $2.60

To change Fahrenheit degrees into Celsius (Centigrade), subtract 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9. To change Celsius degrees into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32.

For further information, please write to–

PARIS: Délégation générale du Québec
66, rue Pergolèse
Paris 16e, France

LONDON: The Agent General for Québec
12, Upper Grosvenor Street
London W.1, England

MILAN: Delegazione di Québec a Milano
Via Manzoni 16
Milano, Italia

DÜSSELDORF: Regierung von Québec
Kö-Center
Königsallee 30
4 Düsseldorf, Deutschland

NEW YORK: Québec Government House
17 West 50th Street
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York 10020, U.S.A.

BOSTON: Québec Government Office
Suite 409
Park Square Building
31, St. James Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02116, U.S.A.

CHICAGO: Québec Government Office
Union Tank Car Building
111 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604, U.S.A.

DALLAS: Québec Government Office
1714 Adolphus Tower Building
1412 Main Street
Dallas, Texas 75202, U.S.A.

LOS ANGELES: Québec Government Office
710 West 6th Street
Los Angeles, California 90014, U.S.A.

QUÉBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICES–

MONTREAL: Suite 315
355 McGill Street
Montréal 125, Québec

QUEBEC CITY: 117, rue Saint-André
Québec 2, Québec

QUÉBEC INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY BUREAU–

MONTREAL: 255 Crémazie Street East
Montréal 354, Québec

QUEBEC CITY: 12, rue Sainte-Anne
Québec 4, Québec